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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Exposes Power Cost

He Helps St. Lawrence Treaty

U. S. Lifts Capital Export Ban

Hoover Begs All to Aid Relief

China Captures 30,000 'Reds'

Negro Triumphs in Symphony

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT springs his most telling argument in favor of the United States joining with Canada in building the St. Lawrence waterway. He issues the report of an amazingly detailed investigation by the New York State Power Authority which shows that the northeastern states are paying for electric power nearly double what the actual costs of distribution warrant. The Senators of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the six New England states may find it hard to oppose the treaty after the showing that whereas their states pay an average of 5 cents per kilowatt hour, 3½ cents would allow a fair profit. The President holds with the report that the St. Lawrence project, costing $530,000,000, would save $194,000,000 annually on electricity alone to 7,000,000 users—Will this strategic move arouse public sentiment to assist the once-defeated treaty through Congress?

¶ London applauds Gen. Jan Smuts' declaration that the future policy and association of the British Commonwealth lies more with the United States than with any other group in the world. The South African statesman tells the Royal Institute of International Affairs that the British Dominions have even stronger affiliations toward the United States than has Britain. Their ultimate destiny is the same. He gives one reason why the League must become a true "round table of nations"—"The United States can never join an international war office."

¶ The U. S. Treasury announces removal of all barriers on the exporting of capital or currency, excepting gold, to promote stable exchange conditions. No license is to be required in advance, as was made necessary by the executive order of Jan. 15, 1934. The action is formal notice that the Treasury has no fear of a flight of capital from the country—It argues too that the Administration has no present thought of further currency inflation.

¶ France sees Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin's régime get under way, with demonstrations forbidden in Paris streets. As Edouard Herriot, Radical leader, defends himself for overthrowing Premier Doumergue by declaring Doumergue planned a coup d'état, Flandin protests carrying of arms, and says the Republican state will not capitulate to factions. There must be freedom of commerce to spur business and reduce unemployment. He seeks lower interest rates and stabilization of moneys. He calls for a steady fight—"There is no magic wand to end the depression."

¶ San Francisco hears Herbert Hoover, former President, declare private charity has an ever-increasing burden despite governmental relief. The Federal Treasury has been forced to supplement at the expense of the taxpayer, but the private obligation remains. Mr. Hoover calls the network of charities and institutions the living expression of the conscience and heart of the nation for the underprivileged, the homeless and the broken in life. The United States, says its former Chief Executive, is the most generous nation—Individual's answer, "Yes, I am my brother's keeper."

¶ China sees Cantonese troops attack and capture 30,000 Communists and end a threat against the city of Shiuchow. The ragged hosts now halted have been migrating westward from Fukien Province in the hope of establishing a beneficent Soviet government in Kwangsi. Communist agitators, who give the Government more prisoners than it knows how to handle, find a fertile field among the Chinese peasants—"Hunger is the best promoter of revolution."

¶ Belgium sees Premier Count Charles de Broqueville and the Cabinet resign with a threat to the gold standard. Austria hears Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg declare there will be no return of the monarchy. Germany sees all commodity price changes made subject to approval by Price Commissioner Dr. Karl Gördeler. Japan sees Toyama turn out 18,000 fans in a snowstorm to watch Babe Ruth's baseball team slam out a 14-0 victory over Nippon stars—Thus the world's life moves solemnly along, but it does move.

¶ Philadelphia sees music by a Negro composer attain a new dignity. Its famous symphony orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski, prepares to give initial performance to "Negro Folk Symphony," composed by William L. Dawson, director of Tuskegee's school of music. The composition, in three movements, carries the listener through the history of the race in Africa, the journey of the slave to America, and the Negro's advance in recent years. Composer Dawson is said to be doing more than present excellent music—In his own triumph he is proving his song of the Negro's patient rise.

President Gets Fresh Support In Power Fight

Cites New York Report Claiming Northeast Is Double Charged

TVA to Show Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—President Roosevelt today fitted the most telling argument of all into his meticulously rebuilt case for adoption of the St. Lawrence waterways treaty by the new Congress in the form of a report by the New York State Power Authority on electric power rates.

The report, contending that rates throughout the northeastern states are nearly double what actual distribution costs warrant, provides the direct argument to the taxpayer by which Mr. Roosevelt hopes to secure popular support for his favorite treaty, and an indirect argument for public ownership of electric power utilities in general.

Would Share Overcharges

In the latter respect, however, it is intended to provide a supplementary "yardstick" to that being evolved by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Whereas the TVA will provide a government formula for determining actual cost of power production, the new report is intended to give the electric energy consumer a formula for measuring justifiable costs of distribution.

The two "yardsticks," when applied directly to the rates of any private power company would, in theory show to what extent, if any, they are overcharging their customers.

Regarding the treaty itself, the report informs Mr. Roosevelt that the $530,000,000 St. Lawrence project would save $194,000,000 annually to the 7,000,000 present and prospective power users in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England states.

This is the President's bid for Senate votes from the Northeast which voted almost solidly against the treaty during the last Congress. Only two Senators, in fact, voted in favor of the treaty from this entire part of the country which supplied 16 of the 42 negative votes.

But more important in the eyes of the commission itself, and the Roosevelt Administration here as well, is the section of the report going into the question of the cost of power distribution.

Prepares Its Case

The St. Lawrence project was only indirectly in view as the commission laid the basis for its contention that existing power rates are nearly double a proper charge.

In a three-page summary prepared by the White House and released simultaneously with the 47-page document, it is emphasized that the report "represents the first field survey and analysis ever undertaken and successfully completed on costs specifically segregated to cover distribution of electricity from the substation to the consumer's meter—that is of distribution costs

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Smuts Urges Closer Ties With U. S.; London Denies Drift Toward Japan

MacDonald Again Says There's No Revival of Old Alliance

'No Secret Activity'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 13—With the diplomatic air full of rumors of realignment of Britain with Japan, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald has issued a clear denial of the alleged "intensive secret activity" between the British and Japanese delegations and to the exclusion of the American delegation.

It had been bruited about that the Japanese had made a secret offer to Great Britain of valuable concessions in the oil business at Manchukuo and regarding textile competition. Resumption of the old alliance between Japan and Britain, set aside in 1921, was also believed possible.

Mr. MacDonald stated that the American delegation had been fully aware of all negotiations between Britain and Japan, just as Japan had been informed of negotiations between Britain and the United States. He added: "There is no truth in the story that there is intensive secret activity between the British and Japanese on the economic and political fronts."

The Old Bogey

No doubt the British Government is out to get the best terms it can in the current talks. But a new Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not one of the cards it has, either on the table or up its sleeve. Mr. MacDonald and his advisers have already been seriously disturbed at reports to the contrary—all the more so because the biggest culprits in spreading the rumors have not been scare-mongers in America but pro-Japanese interests in Great Britain itself.

There has long been an influential section of opinion here which regrets the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is found chiefly in the ranks of right wing Conservatives.

It is recalled that Lord Barnby, head of the mission of the Federation of British Industries, recently touring Manchukuo, voiced the views of this pro-Alliance section just at the outset of the naval conversations. And an immediate denial was issued by the British Foreign Office that Great Britain has any intention of reviving the Alliance. But meanwhile hopes had been raised in Japan and fears in the United States that Lord Barnby had spoken with the approval of his Government.

Support for an Anglo-Japanese alliance comes mainly from those who stand most firmly for strengthening the ties between Great Britain and the Dominions. Yet it is well known in Downing Street that one of the surest ways to weaken those ties so far as Canada and Australia are concerned would be to renew the Alliance.

Issues

While Downing Street has not the slightest desire to be unfriendly toward Japan, there are a number of points on which the two governments do not see eye-to-eye. One of them is the naval ratio. Another is "global tonnage." Great Britain's

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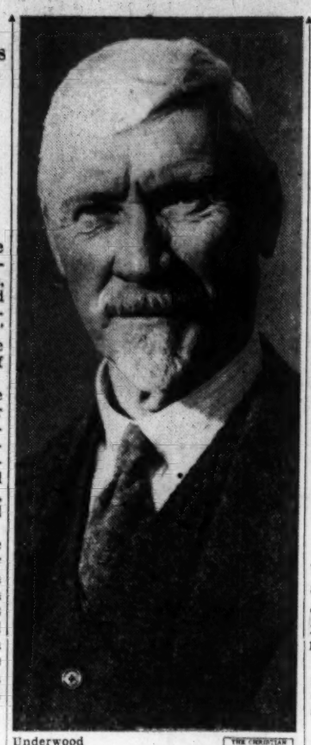

Underwood

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts

Londoners Cheer Appeal for Anglo-American Coöperation

'Locarno Aids Peace'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 13—Appealing for definite orientation of British foreign policy toward the United States rather than Japan, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts was cheered in his speech last night at the dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

General Smuts said: "To me the future policy and association of great British commonwealth lies more with the United States than with any other group in the world."

The Dominions, he added, "have even stronger affiliations toward the United States than Britain has."

1921 Recalled

Coinciding with the Prime Minister's categorical denial of "intense secret activity between British and Japanese on political and economic fronts" General Smuts' remarks are regarded as particularly timely.

General Smuts, while urging utmost friendliness toward Japan, declared the former Anglo-Japanese alliance to have been a "mistake."

He recalled how at the Imperial Conference in 1921 he urged that the world's center of gravity was moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It was at this conference that views were heard from representatives of the dominions—such as General Smuts, Mr. William M. Hughes from Australia and Mr. Arthur Meighen and Mr. Vincent Massey from Canada and Britain decided to abrogate the alliance.

Red Lights

General Smuts last night described Manchukuo as a "danger signal."

He went on: "Now the treaty on naval ratios seems to be in danger and if that goes the other issues settled at Washington may also have been reopened and the whole 'Pacific Concert' may collapse."

Regarding the general situation General Smuts, while agreeing that the "principles of Naziism" may be "repugnant" to many other Western peoples nevertheless he urged European statemen "boldly to take the necessary step in declaring Germany's equal status." "It is no use," he said, "piling up sanctions to remove fear if at the same time we do not strike at the root of the inferiority complex. Fear increases as the inferiority complex becomes more inflamed and threatening. The inferiority complex again becomes more inflamed as the fear complex arms itself with defensive weapons."

Locarnos to Help

General Smuts praised the Locarno system of "limited sanctions" as one of the best methods for removing these two complexes. The proposed Eastern Locarno, he said, would also serve to "buttress peace within the League."

The League itself he envisaged as the "round table of nations." He could not visualize it as a "military machine." He added, "a conference room of nations where the United States can and eventually will join. It can never join an international war office."

Soil and Forest Coming Back In Tennessee Valley

TVA Marks Progress in Its Great Program of Restoration

President Roosevelt's coming swing through the South especially to survey progress made in the Tennessee Valley development lends particular interest to a series of four articles written by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the second of which follows.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13—As the great experiment of the TVA goes forward the eyes of many men are upon the silt-colored waters of the mighty Tennessee. There, they know is flowing the fertility of upland meadows, of slopes that once were rich and fertile, but are now gouged by the torrential rains and the rushing freshets down to the bare bones of subsoil and rock.

Back of this appalling waste of fertility is the story of decades of slipshod and ignorant methods of farming, of the hard pressure of falling prices and vanishing markets. For it is an acknowledged fact that your uneconomic farmer is the poor farmer, the man who strives to wrest a meager living out of a land and has no choice but to take everything from the land and give nothing back, to farm every available inch regardless of its suitability.

So it was that fields of corn and sorghum slanted toward the sky line, impoverishing the earth, and worse, laying it open to the rush of the freshets that carried it down to stain the swollen flood of the onrushing river. So potential corn and cotton went down to choke the bed of the river, make more disastrous future floods even as it denuded the land.

Misuse of Land

Millions of acres throughout the South bear dreary witness to the misuse of land areas. Forests were ripped away from slopes that never should have been denuded and in a few years were changed into barren gullies incapable of bearing crops, to lay stark and forlorn under blazing sun and torrential rain.

This is but one of the problems that the TVA found facing it in the valley it had chosen to work out its gigantic experiment. Down through

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Labor Jubilant At Prospect In Massachusetts

With New Deal Legislature Likely to Be Jammed With Its Bills

Stronger in Senate

Massachusetts Labor, certain of "increased influence in the state Legislature," is drafting an elaborate program of liberal measures in the belief that persistent legislative defeats will be turned into victories this year.

All of Labor's presumably enhanced power is to be put to the test in a drive to obtain state ratification of the child labor amendment, which has split the Legislature year after year into highly contentious camps. But this year Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, believes the opportunity of achieving ratification is better than ever before.

Mr. Watt, who is slated to meet with President Roosevelt and a small group of labor delegates in Washington tomorrow, said his optimism is based largely on the absence of the major spearheads of opposition in the Senate.

Labor Sees Its Chance

The present 20-20 set-up in the upper house, following on the heels of past predominantly Republican Senates, leads Mr. Watt to expect a bumper crop of pro-labor measures. The House has consistently given more support to Labor's policies than has the Senate.

In connection with the child labor amendment, labor plans to push through a panel of legislative leaders, such as the measure raising the age at which students may leave school from 14 to 16.

Other measures which labor expects to get enacted include: prevention of the employment of children under 18 in hazardous occupations; establishment of compulsory unemployment insurance funds; establishment of a state-run workmen's compensation fund; state regulation of all fee-charging employment agencies.

To Defer Pensions

Labor plans to defer articulation of its program on old-age pensions until a commission investigating this subject has reported. Massachusetts now has an old-age pension law whereby the State supplements the expenditures of cities and towns willing to spend money for this purpose.

Strengthening of this law to make it state-wide and mandatory are objectives of the federation.

But labor is particularly interested in a class of workers who allegedly are thrown out of work when they reach 45 years of age. Industry is accused of dropping them at this age to avoid the increased premium costs of keeping on workers regarded by insurance companies as "bad risks."

Fight on Jobs Insurance

Mr. Watt last year secured $17,000 in back wages for men, who were discharged because the insurance companies would not insure them.

Another major legislative tilt will be that over an unemployment insurance measure. It is generally con-

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New Deal to Halt Home Loan Projects To Reassure Trade

Forms First Step in Plan of Government to End Competition With Private Finance—Ban on Export of Currency Removed

Action by Treasury Serves as Guarantee That Danger of Inflation Now Is Over

Stimulation of Agricultural Exports Sought by Lifting Restrictions on Production—Trade Interests Disposed to Accept Administration's Peace Overtures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—With Administration efforts vigorously concentrated on the expansion of industrial production as the new key to recovery, a rapid succession of major steps was taken here during the past twenty-four hours to build up business confidence. More are expected to follow in swift succession.

1. A definite decision has been reached, it was learned for the first time today, to abandon the Home Owners Loan Corporation, one of the most vulnerable New Deal agencies, as the first step in the withdrawal of the Federal Government from the field of direct competition with private financing agencies.

2. The Treasury last night announced the removal of all restrictions on the export of either capital or currency, a move which was immediately interpreted today as a guarantee both to American business and to the whole world that further currency inflation has been set aside as an immediate policy by the Roosevelt Administration.

Stimulation of Exports

Simultaneously the White House was striving to base the coming year's agricultural program on the soundest possible basis with a view to stimulating if possible American agricultural exports and putting American agriculture back on a more orthodox basis. It involved alleviation of production restrictions on virtually all basic crops except cotton, where threatened loss of remaining markets is causing serious apprehension.

Concurrently with this general rightwards movement of the Administration in industrial and financial field, the nation's business leaders and bankers—undoubtedly influenced to some extent by last week's election—evidenced a continued disposition to accept the Administration's peace overtures.

Washington thus senses a significant narrowing of the gap between the nation's political leaders on the one hand and its business, industrial and financial leaders on the other, which was so marked during the first two Roosevelt years and has up until recently constituted such a major obstacle to recovery progress.

Attitude of Co-Operation

Both sides evidence an increasing desire to seek mutual advantage through co-operation instead of hostility. Concessions are made on both sides with some uncertainty. But the gap is being closed as rapidly as both sides can close it with decency.

The decision to allow the Home Owners Loan Corporation to expire, reached at the White House two days ago, is based superficially on the fact that it has on hand more than enough applications to absorb all funds remaining from its original appropriation of $3,200,000,000.

Of this, approximately $2,000,000,000 has already been loaned. Applications totaling more than $5,000,000,000 are now on hand. It is estimated that the balance of $1,200,000,000 will be sufficient to take care of the legitimate applications after the weeding-out process is completed. No new applications will be received.

Question of Collection

Congress, it is learned, will not be asked to renew the HOLC or appropriate any more funds. Thus it will cease to function actively as soon as the balance is loaned out. After that it will simply be a question of collecting as much of the loans as possible.

The decision, according to Administration sources, is based on improved financial conditions which now make it possible for building and loan associations, insurance companies and banks to again provide the money necessary in the home mortgage market. It is claimed that these private agencies are again performing this function in a satisfactory manner and that government intervention is no longer necessary to save the homes of American citizens from foreclosure.

The decision is the first direct assurance the banking and business world has yet received that Government competition in financial fields will be abandoned as soon as the emergency is met. The walls of the home loan associations when the HOLC was set up that it would drive private financing agencies out of the market are recalled. Incidentally, political influence over the organization in its early days, approaching scandal proportions, may have influenced its early abandonment.

Welcomed in Financial Circles

Lifting of the Treasury restrictions on free capital and currency exports constitutes a long step in removing the emergency embargo restrictions laid upon the transfer of credits at the time the United States went off the gold standard. It was immediately welcomed in

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New Government Wins Confidence Vote in France

Flandin Subordinates All Policies to Relief of Depression

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 13—Pledging action on France's acute economic problems and appealing for internal unity as a necessary to assure external security, the new French Government headed by Pierre Etienne Flandin today won support of a comfortable majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

Widespread applause which greeted M. Flandin's declaration of policy left no doubt that the Cabinet is certain of obtaining votes of all but Communists and Socialists and a few extreme conservatives.

Defense Policies

Convinced that internal stability and international peace are essential to economic recovery, the Government affirms its determination to "maintain and consolidate peace based on justice and on continued collaboration with the League of Nations." Internally, it is resolved "to defend the Republic against all enterprises of either revolution or dictatorship."

Multiplication of international negotiations with a view to stabilization of currencies is envisaged, as well as efforts to abolish obstacles to international commerce. The necessity of strengthening France's European alliances and its means of national defense is also proclaimed.

Economic action, the declaration states, is to be based on a "progressive return to organized and controlled liberalism," combined with stricter defense of the internal labor market. Although it is averred that the Government favors measures to establish governmental stability, no specific proposals for constitutional reform are mentioned. Passage of the budget with briefest possible delay and limitation of deputies' right to initiate expenditure is asked and the Government announces that reform of the electoral law is to be sought as soon as the budget is out of the way.

Added Protection

A reinforced guard of police kept watch before the Chamber, for the Armistice Day demonstrations showed that the possibility of political disturbances cannot be ignored. Crowds Sunday turned the procession up the Champs Elysées to the grave of the Unknown Soldier into a manifestation of enthusiasm and sympathy for former Premier Doumergue. The ceremony which in former years was exclusively official and military was marked this time by the presence in the parade of nationalistic leagues such as the "Croix de Feu" and "Jeunesses Patriotes," while Socialist and Communist war veterans staged their own parade separately in another part of Paris.

While too much significance should not be attributed to these evidences of internal dissension, they emphasized the difficulties of Premier Flandin's task and the wisdom of his deliberate subordination of such political problems as constitutional reform to the urgent question of economic relief.

Air Derby Spurring Nations To Speed Flying Schedules; Britain Seeking to 'Catch Up'

As Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn prepare to start home to the United States tomorrow from Australia after placing third in the England-Melbourne air derby, effects of the race on international aviation are reported in many countries.

British opinion barrages the Government with demands for faster air service on Empire routes. Aircraft builders spur their efforts to match showings made by planes of other nations. The world's most expensive film—£800 a foot—brings radioed motion pictures to London of Scott and Black in Melbourne after winning the race.

Holland's enthusiasm over placing second is more than matched by its admiration for the "unknown Australian" who made possible the safe landing of Parmentier and Moll on a stormy night at Albury.

Government Is Barraged

The Government is being subjected to a barrage of questions in Parliament. Every Conservative newspaper has published strongly worded articles supporting the movement for airplane development.

London business men, in particular, are calling for faster mail planes within the British Empire, following the remarkable trips achieved in the London-to-Melbourne race.

The London Chamber of Commerce recently urged that air mail should travel at a rate of 2500 miles in 24 hours, but it has now been shown that the winners of the Eng-

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Motion Picture Radioed To London Shows Scott; British Air Line Aided

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A regular British air service to carry passengers and mails between London and Australia is scheduled to come into operation this year.

The trail for this development has been blazed by the wonderful performance of the American "Douglas" liner piloted by K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll of the Royal Dutch Air Lines in the recent England-Australia air race.

This liner covered the 11,300-mile journey between London and Melbourne just under four days. The British service hopes to do it at first in from six to seven days. The undertaking is being organized by the "Imperial Airways" company of the United Kingdom in conjunction with allied concerns of India and Australia.

The service, by arrangement with the British Government, is to run weekly with a guaranteed load of 20 tons of mails.

Meanwhile a big effort is being made in British aircraft factories to catch up with what is now recognized here as the very long start that has been gained by the United States and other competitors.

New York Landlords Join Tenants In Appeal for Share in Relief

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The monthly rent bills of more than 145,000 families in New York City are being paid, either in whole or in part, by the home relief bureau of the city relief administration, according to William Hodson, commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare and chairman of the emergency relief bureau.

"This year we have almost reached the goal of 'no eviction of home relief families for nonpayment of rent,'" Mr. Hodson said. "To do this, it has been necessary, in the first 10 months of this year, to allow a total of nearly $18,000,000 for shelter.

"At the same time we have saved large numbers of landlords themselves from destitution. In the early days of the depression, it was a common occurrence for landlord and tenant to apply for relief at the same time and for investigation to reveal that the landlord was as destitute as the tenant, because the tenant in most instances had not paid rents for many months."

On suggestion of Mayor LaGuardia, the Emergency Relief Bureau and the Department of Sanitation have worked out an arrangement under which men recruited from the relief rolls will be hired as snow shovelers during the winter and receive regular pay for the work, Mr. Hodson said.

"This arrangement, which will give some employment to 20,000 men, is in line with the general policy of the city relief administration to get people who are now receiving relief back to normal employment as fast as it is possible to do this," he added.

One of the most important contributions which the city relief administration is making to community welfare is in giving employment to more than 3000 teachers and other educational workers in various research projects and progressive education demonstrations, Mr. Hodson said.

State Borrows at Lowest Rate

N. E. Adds Publicity Profits

Grangers Pour Into Hartford

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

State Gets Low Rate

The State of Massachusetts today asked for a loan from Boston bankers. It needed to refund loans to needy towns and cities. And it obtained its lowest interest rate on record.

Two optimistic factors were cited at the Treasury Department as responsible for the low rate. The election confirmed the Administration's policy of cheap money. And bankers have extended their confidence to the newly elected state government, headed by James M. Curley.

On State Street, the interest rate was said to have more than usual significance. Business interests in Massachusetts, it was said, opposed the Democratic ticket headed by Mr. Curley, in large majority. They held that the Curley policies were opposed to the demands of business for a balanced budget.

And yet, today the bankers gave concrete proof that they have a high degree of confidence in the State budget, and in the coming Curley régime. Without such confidence, it was said, the rate would have been materially higher. No explanation for the shift of position was offered.

'Publicity Pays'

No one guessed in advance the success of New England's recent advertising campaign to sell its vacation facilities to the rest of America. In three years, $150,000 was spent, said the New England Council today. And the measurable increase in business was more than $2,000,000.

"The recreation industry expanded 30 per cent in 1934 over last year. It holds the biggest future of any industry for New England's expansion," the council announced.

Advertising was consistent, and aimed carefully at prospective travelers. Newspaper space was concentrated in places where travelers are numerous. National magazines were used for the general public. And the results, said the council, were striking.

More than half the increased business represents persons coming to New England for the first time.

Cagily the council shaped its advertising copy to favor all seasons of the year. As the summer waned, fall foliage and hunting, and all kinds of winter sports, were emphasized to lengthen the season.

And the council looked to the future, also. "It is easy to get people here once," it said today. "The problem now is to have them repeat their visits, and bring their friends."

So the council called for improvements in service—better accommodations, lower prices, special New England foods, and the like. The campaign has just started, it said. Its effect is cumulative. We expect even better results in the years to come.

Grangers Gather

Windshield stickers, "Guests of Hartford — National Grange," whisked into Connecticut's capital city today for the sixty-eighth annual seven-day session, opening tomorrow, estimated attendance 30,000. License plates from nearly 40 states, cars coated in alikili dust of the wide-open West, family flivvers from the corn and hog country,

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Things Present

This is the time of year when gardens are put to bed. Some helpful ideas on mulching will be found on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of timely and important articles, among them: "The Problem of Indian Reform," by Sir Samuel Hoare; "Europe's New Boy King," by R. H. Markham; "Let's Fly for Peace," by Evelyn Roe; "The Fascist Working Man," by Paul Cremona; and "A Business Based on Hobby-Horse Sense," by Janet Mabie.

State Borrows at Lowest Rate

N. E. Adds Publicity Profits

Grangers Pour Into Hartford

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Patrons of Husbandry from the redwoods to Aroostook, rolled down Capitol Avenue.

Hartford spells welcome in big letters in Foot Guard Hall where National Master Louis J. Taber gives his message to members tomorrow. Things are happening to agriculture, and 800,000 members on the National Grange roster, who's who of the American farm, are sending delegates to Hartford to speak, deliberate, act, on the assumption there will be no new day or new deal for the nation until agriculture regains its rightful place in the national economy.

Guest speakers: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary; Chester Davis, AAA Administrator; W. I. Myers, Governor, Farm Credit Administration; Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner.

Highlight of ritualistic convention activity: Induction of about 15,000 into the order's seventh, highest degree.

In the Ultras Now

Ultra short-wave transmission under wavelengths of five meters is at present the most popular plaything of radio amateurs. Because the waves travel like light, their transmitted path is some 25 miles. The apparatus is simple, inexpensive and able to carry on good strong local reception of telephonelike quality. Thus "ultra shorts" were taken up by the host of radio "hams" as the amateur radio fraternity are known.

The sheerly local transmission and reception of these ultra short waves furthermore has called them to the attention of police, fire and various other services needing communication of a fixed, local nature. Among those locally having ultra-short wave systems are Brookline, Quincy and the city of Newark, N. J.

Thus the theory that these ultra short waves were limited by the distance to the horizon seemed to gain credence until Ross Hull, associate editor of QST, official magazine of the American Radio Relay League, reported that by using a directional antenna he had carried on conversations with amateurs in Boston and vicinity, 90 miles away! This brand new realm of the ultra shorts attracted amateurs anew over the country.

Now the possibilities of longer transmission distances of the waves under five meters has attracted a professional researcher in Prof. Harry R. Mimno of the department of physics at Harvard University.

So, with a five-meter set and an antenna upon the roof of Jefferson Physical Laboratories at Harvard, Professor Mimno has contributed extensively to the information already gathered about the habits of short waves. Most radical of Professor Mimno's opinions is the theory that the waves may not travel in straight lines, as is commonly thought. However, Professor Mimno is carrying out further experiments since his results as yet are not complete enough to refute the old one which has fallen into doubt.

Skiing Visioned

Hang up another of those records for the weather man. Not since 1883 has an Armistice night been so cold. By seven this morning, the mercury was down to 29 deg., the lowest for the fall season thus far.

So much for the prosaic side of the story. The poetic was writ in soft snowflakes, that sifted down over greater Boston yesterday. There were quatrains in a wintry sky with a sudden burst of gold. And surprise in feathery flakes that caught on a startled eyelash.

From northern Vermont came the usual tales that exasperate the skiing fans of Boston, about this time of year. Motorists brought in yarns of a foot and a half of the very best skiing snow up there, if only one could get there before it melts.

So Bostonians salved their impatience by getting out their treasured shafts, and vigorously putting on another coat of wax. And they talked of a new Telemarque wrinkle, and debated the trend toward shorter skiis, and ill concealed their restlessness.

The Budgeting Budget

Directly in the path between New England business men and confidence stands the unbalanced national budget. So said Henry D. Sharpe, president of the New England Council, today. "And the man who knows most about balancing the budget is the man who directs the huge relief expenditures—Harry L. Hopkins." So Mr. Sharpe took particular pleasure in making this announcement:

Relief Director Hopkins will discuss relief expenditures before the Council's annual convention, on Nov. 22.

His speech, Mr. Sharpe indicated, may well be of the utmost significance. All business today waits to see what the Administration will do about the budget, now that the election is over. The delicate question of business confidence hangs largely on this one point. Perhaps Mr. Hopkins will show which way the wind is blowing.

Closely allied local questions will also be asked of the relief director. What about the cry of New England communities for more federal relief funds? Mr. Hopkins knows that New England is asking for contradictory moves. Its business wants the relief outpouring stopped; its local governments want more relief money. Has Mr. Hopkins some kind of compromise plan?

Mr. Sharpe intimated that perhaps the federal director has some such plan. For he said, "New England business men will gladly cooperate in any constructive suggestion."

At all events, across the footlights from New England's business leaders will stand the man who holds the key to their future confidence or lack of confidence. So they await the day with the most keen anticipation.

Police Teamwork

Twelve hours after Patrolman Isaiah L. McLain of Malden was killed, police today had secured the alleged confession of Edmund Walsh of Stoneham.

"Perfect teamwork by four police departments," said an official.

Walsh was said by the police to have confessed to his first hold-up, a week before. He was stopped on the road by Officer McLain, identified by the man he had held up, and then, the confession said, he shot without knowing what he was doing.

High praise was showered upon the police officials, who solved the crime within half a day.

Strike Collapses

"End the strike."

So voted striking Sea Food Workers. For five weeks they have paced in front of the Boston Fish Pier entrance, hoping by the resulting diminishing fish supply to force employers to accede to their demands for higher pay and shorter hours.

But the dealers did not give in. The strike was too profitable. The diminished fresh fish supply forced prices up. Dealers could then unload their huge frozen fish supply at excellent profit.

Late last week the strikers at last saw they were playing into the employers' hands. A federal mediator was called in, but he failed to get the men back to work. Then the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration tried its hand. Evidently it succeeded.

For at the final meeting, a letter from Fred Knight, industrial relations adjuster of the State Board, was read, assuring the strikers that the employers would rehire them gradually without discrimination. And the vote to "end the strike" followed rapidly.

* * *

Not a few union men started counting the effects of the strike today. They argued thus:

1. Assuming $20 was the average weekly wage, the strike cost the estimated 1100 sea food workers $110,000 in wages.

2. Little or no gains were made by the strike. Wages and hours are practically the same.

3. Despite Mr. Knight's letter, many workers probably will not return to their jobs because of the seasonal slump.

Thus, the sea food workers finally recognize the strike was a mistake—just as their comrades, the fishermen, had done a week before.

Now the question remains: will the Sea Food Workers demand a federal investigation of alleged wrongs? The fishermen did so, last Tuesday. And today, the Sea Food Workers debate the same step.

Eyes on McCormack

Massachusetts, standing closer to the national spotlight, once more is apt to furnish the Democratic floor leader for the House of Representatives in the Seventy-fourth Congress. The man to whom the eyes of many Congressmen-elect are turning as best qualified for this big job of being party floor pilot is John W. McCormack of Columbia Road, South Boston.

Mr. McCormack started in the House as the direct successor from the Twelfth Massachusetts District of James A. Gallivan, proved a mighty colorful political figure in his own right. He served an able apprenticeship in the Massachusetts Legislature; his South Boston neighbors liked him, sent him to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1920-1922. He was promoted to the state Senate where he orated from 1923 to 1926. Then the chance to go to Washington and into the Big Political League opened and Mr. McCormack was right there and his constituents, as ever, backed him. He was spoken of as gubernatorial candidate timber, but he saw how the field was shaping up and he's in Congress again and standing, as said aforesaid, a mighty good chance to be the boss of the huge Democratic majority in the coming Congress. His friends declare he has the experience and the equipment for the big place.

Boston Shaken

U. S. Navy officials today started an inquiry into the two explosions that shattered Boston's Navy Yard storage building early this morning.

Scores of inflammable gas tanks were said to be responsible. Windows were broken within 500 yards, and the force of the shock was felt as far away as Quincy. One fatality was reported, the night watchman.

The navy yard manufactures acetylene and several other gases used in welding, for three other New England navy yards and for lighthouses all along the Atlantic seaboard. Reserve stocks of these gases were involved in the explosion.

Naval officials will ascertain what regulations were observed in the storage of these tanks.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow this afternoon and tonight, possibly continuing into Wednesday, followed by fair Wednesday; somewhat colder; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds, possibly reaching gale force on the coast.

Vermont: Snow and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow tonight, clearing Wednesday morning; colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain tonight, clearing Wednesday morning; colder Wednesday and in the west and north portions late tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, with snow tonight and possibly on the coast Wednesday morning; slightly colder tonight; colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds over the north portion, becoming northerly, and strong southwest winds shifting to the northwest or north tonight, probably reaching gale force at times over the south portion, and overcast weather with rain tonight, probably ending Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	42	New Orleans	50	60
Bermuda	64	78	New York	34	44
Chicago	44	46	Norfolk, Va.	30	44
Denver	40	68	Philadelphia	36	44
Helena, Mont.	32	50	St. Louis	46	50
Jacksonville	36	56	St. Paul	36	58
Kansas City	44	58	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	58	60	Washington	34	42
Miami, Fla.	50	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 12. B—Maximum, Nov. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:52 p. m.; height, 10 feet. Wednesday, 4:36 a. m.; height, 9 feet. Light all vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

School-less Children Do 'Home Work'

Wide World

Dismissed Pupils of Public Schools in Chicopee, Mass.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	String quartet	Organ recital	CBS dance music
5:15	Agricultural report	Children's sketch	"Once Upon Time"	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	Little Women	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Buddy and Blake	Male quartet	"Miniatures"
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	NBC dance music	sketches; music	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor	Local dance music.	Music lecture
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Neal O'Hara	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Joe and Bateese	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Local dance music
7:30	Musical Memories:	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Lady Blackheart,"	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavendar and Old	E R A Symphony
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; musicale	Orchestra concert
8:30	Queena Mario: Orph-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	under direction
8:45	eus Club of Detroit;	his orchestra	vocal soloists	Albert Kanrich
9:00	J. B. Kennedy; orch.	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music.
9:15	Story Behind Claim	orchestra; soloist	wells; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	Hands Across Border:	Ed Wynn; Graham	Fray - Braggiotti:	Local dance music.
9:45	soloists; orchestra	McNamee; orch.	Jones's Orch.	News Service
10:00	ERA Opera Orchestra;	"Hit the Deck,"	Walter O'Keefe: Ca-	Sons of Union
10:15	vocal soloists	with Jane Fro-	sa Lomas; soloist.	Veterans' progr'm
10:30	Joe Rines and his	man, soloists,	Housing talk	Program from Me-
10:45	dance orchestra	players and orch.	Musical Rhymester	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; events	News Service	Gerry Harrison
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC vocalist	CBS dance music	CBS dance music.
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Anson Weeks and	CBS dance music	Will Alexander &
11:45	their orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; soloists and orchestra.
10:45 WNAC, "Spotlighting Municipal Affairs," talk from City Hall.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild; Roth String Quartet recital.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; concert orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, "The Museum of Fine Arts," Ashton Sanborn, supt. of education.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "Ireland—Country of Milk and Cattle."
3:00 WBZ, Massachusetts Parent-Teachers' Association; speakers' program.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinée Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; soloists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody"; concert orchestra; melodic tone chorus; narrator.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and company in "The Curtain Rises," sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Everett Marshall; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight, with Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; pianist; organist; narrator; mixed octet.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd antarctic expedition relay program.
10:30 WBZ, "The Consumer in Modern Society," Edward A. Filene.
10:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces; soloists, mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

Vacation in Chicopee

Schools continued closed in Chicopee today, the streets were filled with the bedlam of youthful yells, such as are generally heard in summer time. But parents are not disposed to accept the closing of school doors without a struggle. So daily meetings are being held to induce the Mayor to obtain the funds essential to the resumption of normal educational activity.

Memento of Visit of Dickens Given to Boston Fellowship

While Charles Dickens was eating his breakfast at the Tremont House, and dictating answers to the voluminous correspondence he received, Henry Dexter was dodging back and forth with a pair of calipers measuring the author's nose and chin and forehead. That was during the great writer's first visit to Boston in 1842. The bust which Dexter modeled in those busy morning hours was pronounced by Mrs. Dickens, in a letter which she wrote to the sculptor, a very excellent likeness.

The only cast of this work which has been found so far has just been presented to the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship by the artist's granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass.

In displaying it last evening, at the November meeting of the branch, the president, Edward F. Payne, said, "I felt at first that the bust should be placed in the Museum of Fine Arts, but Miss Douglass expressed a desire to have it included with our other treasures in the Dickens Room at the Parker House (dedicated to Dickens in 1933)."

Portrait at Art Museum

As a matter of fact, the portrait by Francis Alexander, the only other American artist whose request for sittings Dickens granted during that first visit, does hang in the museum.

It is due to Mr. Payne's untiring research into the records of the English novelist to whom he referred last evening as "this remarkable young man, the author we love to honor and whom it is an honor to love," that this treasure has come into the possession of Boston Dickensians.

Mr. Payne himself is the author of that charming tale of "Dickens Days in Boston" and of the luxuriously bound volume published during recent years by the Boston Bibliophile Society, containing the much-discussed letters which passed between Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell (the original "Dora").

Sketches of Popular Characters

Skilled as a newspaper cartoonist, Mr. Payne has for many years provided entertainment for readers of the Boston Globe, and thousands have delighted in the quick, crayon sketches of Micawber, Uriah Heep, Fagin, Pecksniff, Snodgrass, Pickwick and a host of others which have accompanied his popular readings and impersonations. It is doubtful if any person alive today knows more about "Boz" or about the writers and illustrators to whom we are indebted for personal and historical records.

Some years ago Mr. Payne discovered the whereabouts of the Misses Douglass, Dexter's granddaughters, who told him a great deal about the sculptor, to whom Prof. C. C. Felton, one of the closest American friends of "Boz," had written, "Ever since I saw your admirable bust of Charles Dickens, the best and most characteristic likeness that has ever been made of him, I have considered you the best, or certainly one of the best, portrait sculptors of our time."

Bust of Dickens

Mr. Payne was overjoyed to find that the sisters had a cast of the bust and would permit him to have it photographed for use in his book about the 1842 and 1867 visits to Boston. Last June Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass decided to present it to the Boston branch, to be added to the interesting collection of Dickensiana now at the Parker House.

The readings last evening, given by W. C. Hersey and Miss Jessie Piccot, were from "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Winooski Woolen Plant Reopens; Workers Return

WINOOSKI, Vt., Nov. 13 (AP)—The gates of the Winooski plant of the American Woolen Company were open today to receive returning employees who went on strike almost a month ago.

The employees, numbering about 1300, voted last night to return to their looms, after company officials guaranteed there would be no discrimination against union employees. It was discrimination against members of the local No. 2026, United Textile Workers of America, employees said, that was the cause of their walkout.

Labor Jubilant At Prospect In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 1)

ceded that with Republican Leader Leverett Saltonstall on record in favor of such legislation, that some measure is certain to be put through.

The struggle will come over the exact nature of the law, whether it will be in the form of mere reserves to provide benefits for a few weeks, or whether it will be a more elaborate insurance plan, providing relief during the term of unemployment.

G. O. P. Help Is Expected

Republican co-operation is expected on many or most of these measures. For rather broad social legislation was outlined in the G. O. P. platform upon which Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon conducted his campaign.

There is also the emphatic mandate of the people expressed for the Administration and its policies, which heavily stress social insurance measures.

Manifest everywhere, from Republican National Chairman Henry P. Fletcher down into the ranks is a tendency to move over toward the left where public approbation seems to be strongest.

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* SPECIAL PRICE THIS WEEK
SUGAR New Low Regular Price Fine Granulated Price Boston and Vicinity 10 Lbs Bulk 49¢
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER Lb Tin 29¢
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 Tins 20¢
BISQUICK Send 2 pkg. tops or sales slips with 25c for hand cut rock crystal syrup pitcher to Betty Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn. 40 oz Pkg 28¢
OAKITE CLEANS AS NOTHING ELSE DOES Pkg 10¢
SHAKER SALT FREE RUNNING 2 2 Lb Ctns 13¢
MINUTE TAPIOCA Pkg 11¢
TUNA FISH FANCY LIGHT 2 No ½ Tins 25¢
PILLSBURY'S BRAN Lge Pkg 16¢
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CRISCO LB TIN 19¢
RINSO 2 LGE PKGS 39¢
JELL-O 3 PKGS 17¢
OXO TIN OF 10 CUBES 23¢
BUFFET FRUITS
Pears, Peaches, Grapefruit, Cherries, Fruit Salad, Apricots, Pineapple
3 8 oz Tins 23c
LIFEBUOY SOAP 3 Bars 19c
Hershey's Chocolate Plain or Almond 2 8 oz Bars 25c
Hershey's Cocoa The Ideal Breakfast Cocoa 2 8 oz Tins 17c
Apples Fancy Stayman 4 Lbs 19c
Bananas Mello-Ripe 4 Lbs 23c
Grapefruit Florida Med. Size 2 For 9c
Grapes Emperor 2 Lbs 17c
Lettuce California Iceberg 2 Heads 15c
Prices for Boston and Vicinity
National Cheese Week
Mild Cheese Lb 19c
Loaf Yellow or White 25c
Loaf Pimento Lb 27c
Pabst-ett 7 Ounces 18c
Everyday Savings
Gulden's Mustard 8 oz Jar 12c
Mueller's Macaroni 9 oz Pkg 9c
Baker's Cocoanut 4 oz Pkg 9c
Argo Starch Lb Pkg 9c
Kippered Snacks 2 Tins 9c
Fleischmann's XR YEAST Each 3c
Red Cap Ammonia 10 oz Bot 9c
A & H Baking Soda Lb Pkg 7c
Pearl Tapioca 12 oz Pkg 9c
None Such MINCE MEAT Bkg 14c
Rockwood's BAKING CHOCOLATE ½ Lb Bar Pkg 10c
Dromedary Dates Pkg 14c
BROOKSIDE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Table Cream Ideal with Cereal 2 ½ Pt Jars 13c
Heavy Cream Old Fashion Whipping 2 ½ Pt Jars 25c
Milk Qt 11c
4% Butterfat
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Babson Favors Merger of Best In Old Parties

Tells Advertising Club Youth Is Moving in That Direction

A coalition government, with Republicans and Democrats sharing power, was urged today by Roger W. Babson, speaking at the Advertising Club luncheon, meeting in the Statler Hotel. Such a government might result from action by the growing army of well-educated but jobless young persons—action which may be taken, he predicted, before 1936.

When Woodrow Wilson was President, he once said to Mr. Babson that the Democratic Party was "long on heart and short on brains," while the Republicans were "long on brains and short on heart." Mr. Babson implied that he is in thorough agreement with this statement.

Listing the elements in both parties which are generally conceded good, he declared emphatically that the only way out of the country's difficulties is to combine these rather than to restrict them to opposing camps.

For immediate relief of the jobless graduates of high schools and colleges, he recommended a quota plan under which employers would take on additional help from the ranks of jobless college youths. An increase of 5 per cent of the present employees would take care of the situation, he said, and it would also revivify business by the introduction of new life and new ideas.

With the aid of a chart and various pertinent figures showing increased dividends and decreased failures, Mr. Babson predicted the return of prosperity, which, he said, would continue to flow in now regardless of any efforts to hasten or retard it.

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New Hampshire Seeks To Regain Prestige In Sheep Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, N. H.—A shipment of 1100 head of sheep from Hitchcock County, Neb., to this town may be the start of a move to make this section of the country as important in the American sheep industry as it was a generation or two ago.

The hills and valleys bounding the Aroostook, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, Androscoggin, Salmon Falls, Finger Lakes, Merrimack, Connecticut, Champlain, Hudson, Mohawk, and the Genesee were once the grazing land for millions of the finest sheep in the world.

Theaters

"Gold Eagle Guy"

Melvin Levy has delved into the history of San Francisco for the material of his boisterous saga called "Gold Eagle Guy," which had its first performance on the evening of Nov. 12 at the Majestic Theater in Boston, under the banner of the Group Theater. He has dug up a hero named Guy Button, who through his relentless pursuit of ten-dollar gold pieces won the nickname enshrined in the title of the play.

A singularly unpleasant person, Guy blusters his way through the rude society of early California, crushing or brushing aside all opposition, to a position of power in the shipping world. Getting his start by selling his sailor's gear to two different shipmates, he crowns his career by robbing and scuttling one of his own ships. Throughout all this, he sees himself as the agent of the God of the Old Testament, and is bewildered when he finds that he is not to be delivered unharmed from the earthquake of 1906.

Though he has written a one-man play, Mr. Levy has demanded a populous background to set off his protagonist. The temptation to depict the manners of frontier San Francisco was too strong to resist. Consequently we see an army of more or less picturesque characters, representative of the waterfront or of the Best People of the day. All of these, except the actress Adah Menken, fall like ninepins before Guy's brutality or his crude blandishments.

In fact, they fall a little too easily; so easily that we cannot believe either in them or in him. A rough sailorman might brashly present his claim of divine authority to a banker and an actress in a waterfront barrooom, but there is nothing in the presentation to make us believe that he would not have been thrown out on his ear for his trouble. Similarly, the steps by which Guy rises in the business world are submitted a little too sketchily to permit of their acceptance. And finally, the simple resolution of all problems, just as Guy is threatened by his son with exposure, by the expedient of wiping out all the characters in an earthquake, removes the play from the category of drama.

Lee Strasberg has again sacrificed clarity to "atmosphere" in the direction of the opening scene. Donald Oenslager has provided evocative settings for the barroom and for the awful house of the prosperous Guy; but in other scenes he has employed the constructivist style—unsuccessfully. There is no point in showing the outside of a building simultaneously with the interior when nothing happens on the outside that might not have happened within; you merely make your scene of action less accessible to the eye and ear of the auditor.

Mr. J. Edward Bromberg makes Guy sufficiently uncouth without making him plausible. Miss Stella Adler is a lady-like Adah Menken.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"Anything Goes," the new musical piece, is in its final week at the Colonial.

The Caravan Players will present "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" at the Copley next Monday and Tuesday evenings and Tuesday afternoon. Later in the week they will offer "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Paolo and Francesca."

"Calling All Stars," another new musical, will have its opening at the Shubert on the evening of Nov. 21. Jimmy Durante has withdrawn from the cast.

Two openings are scheduled for Nov. 26: "Bring On the Girls," the new Kaufman-Ryskind piece, at the Plymouth, and "So Many Paths," yet another musical, at the Majestic.

Boston Art Notes

Fred G. Jennings

Marines by Fred G. Jennings are being shown at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. The gallery has been given a considerable maritime atmosphere with pictures, a ship model and festoons of nets draped on the walls.

Mr. Jennings reveals a twofold interest; one is in ships, their forms, their movement in water, their trials in wind and storm; the other, in the poetry of the sea as one experiences it while cruising the waters.

In portraying the craft, Mr. Jennings captures the salient lines of keel and sail, the proper angle of direction. His boats "sit" in the water. He does not belong in the class of marine portrayers who make painted ships on painted oceans, and who are so preoccupied with details of rigging and architectural niceties that they lose the sense of a larger pictorial scheme.

The titles of Mr. Jennings's canvases are imaginative. The moods of the pictures change. The painter beholds the sea under varying circumstances, in fair weather and storm, winter and summer, at twilight and dawn. It is interesting to note his precision about skies, the quality of light, the tonal character; sometimes opulent, sometimes faintly tinged. In one of the more striking canvases, called "Heavy Weather," a vessel is seen veiled by falling snow, the water is emerald green and the canvas is astir with movement. For contrast, "Moonlight," a portrayal in silvery tones, epitomizes serenity.

Mr. Jennings, in treating the water, catches the motion of the surf tossing about, crowned with white caps, buffeting the ship. He misses no opportunity to convey action whether it is in water, sky or the moving vessel.

D. A.

Music

Leonard Shure

Last night in Jordan Hall, Leonard Shure, pianist, offered a program which included the Weber Sonata in D minor, Op. 49, Mozart Sonata in D major (K. 576) and the Chopin Ballade in F Minor, Op. 52, Valse in E flat, Op. 18, Nocturne in B, Op. 62, No. 1, and Polonaise in F sharp minor, Op. 44.

Among the pleasant tasks which fall to the lot of the concert reviewer is that of recording progress, especially when that progress is the fulfillment of previous promise. In his recital here last season Mr. Shure offered an ample technical equipment, erring a little in the matter of tonal enthusiasm. In but a few instances did one note genuine sensitiveness to nuance. This year Mr. Shure brings forward that quality in greater degree, thereby enhancing his work. Although the Weber sonata is considerably outmoded it contains a few measures here and there which still continue to be of interest, as in the Andante con moto written in variation form. In this movement the pianist did his best work, turning a neat phrase here, singing a melody elsewhere.

The Mozart sonata also furnished Mr. Shure with an Adagio wherein he might find opportunity to use a gracious manner with a composer whose melodies are grace itself. Nowhere during the program did Mr. Shure exhibit more discrimination in performance than in this movement. The other movements of the Mozart were sacrificed to speed and an attendant rhythmic distortion disconcerting to at least one listener.

A pedestrian opening to the Chopin Ballade hardly prepared one for the musicianly performance which later marked the work. Sensitiveness to tonal color and a well planned outline of the central portion revealed the stride forward which Mr. Shure has made in the field of interpretation, although a disappointing return to pedestrianism occurred after a peculiarly clear exposition of the middle passages. The Valse and the Polonaise gave Mr. Shure ample opportunity to propound his theories regarding the piano as a percussive instrument, and the less explosive performance of the Nocturne, which he gave in a very musical manner, provided pleasure for at least one pair of ears.

The large audience found Mr. Shure very much to its liking and accorded him prolonged applause throughout the evening, demanding and receiving numerous encores at the close of the program.

G. M. S.

The Question Is, Who Marked This Rock?

By a Staff Photographer

The Famous Dighton Rock in the Taunton River in Massachusetts

Plan to Mark Dighton Rock Strikes Barrier of Mystery

Boone Trail Association of North Carolina Would Like to Make It Accessible but Uncertainty of Ancient Inscription Holds Them Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIGHTON, Mass., Nov. 12—Dighton Rock, famous for its mysterious inscription, is before the public eye again.

Some sightseeing members of the Boone Trail Association, all the way from Winston-Salem, N. C., are the enthusiastic sponsors of Dighton's 1934 encore.

As a result of a recent visit to this historic landmark on the shore of Taunton River, the association proposes, figuratively speaking, putting the boulder on a pedestal.

The Winston-Salemites hope to erect a suitable tablet on the site, provided custodians of the rock will authorize the building of a sea wall to protect it from the disintegrating effect of the tides.

Plan to Exclude Water

One plan is to build a cofferdam around the rock to isolate it from the river, with a walk from the shore high enough to enable sightseers to visit the boulder even at high tide.

Just how the association plans to word the projected tablet has not been made clear. And this is a phase of the proposed undertaking which may involve more complications than the engineering requirements.

There are no less than three translations of the strange hieroglyphics that appear on the face of the rock. Norse, Portuguese, Indian—take your choice!

Danes Gave It Up

The first theory was that the inscriptions were of Nordic origin. Some years ago the rock was acquired by the Danish Government for research purposes. The possibility that Dighton Rock might furnish clues to the early western wanderings of Norse seamen was worth investigating. The fact that "experts" ascribed the rock writing to Norsemen landing near Dighton about 800 A. D. spurred the Danish quest.

Apparently the outcome was too uncertain, for Denmark eventually deeded the rock to the Colonial Historical Society at Taunton.

As far back as 1680, one Danforth, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, took a hand at trying to decipher the Dighton scroll. Thirty years later, Cotton Mather tried his luck.

Most Convincing Translation

Most convincing of all attempts was that undertaken a few years ago by Dr. Edmund B. Delabare of Brown University. This is what he got out of it:

"Miguel Corte Real 1511. V Dei Hic Dux Ind," Latin abbreviations which he expanded and translated as:

"By the will of God I become here the chief of the Indians. Miguel Cortereal."

An excursion into Portuguese history revealed that one Gasper Cortereal went on a voyage about the beginning of the fourteenth century, avowedly destined for Newfoundland. He failed to return. His brother set out in search. He likewise never returned.

It is now a widely accepted theory that Gasper voyaged down from Newfoundland, exploring his way into the Taunton River. There, it is suggested, Cortereal had a skirmish with the Indians and succeeded in overpowering them after they fired and destroyed his vessel.

Borne Out by Indian Legends

That he then set himself up as their self-appointed chief may be inferred from Dr. Delabare's translation. Legends handed down by the Wampanoga tribe confirm the burning of a white man's ship.

Douglas S. Robertson, Toronto newspaper man, in his book, "To the Arctic With the Mounties," the release of which coincides with the visit of the Boone Trail Association to Dighton, states that Dighton Rock bears Indian sign writing "instead of the supposed Norse inscription on its surface."

Near the boulder in question is the Mount Hope, or Northmen Rock, bearing carved signs ascribed to the language of the Cherokee Indians. It is translated as meaning: "Great Metacomet Chief Sachem."

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S., a member of The Christian Board of Lectureship of The Mother hurch, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue, Hyde Park. 8.

Theaters

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Aurora's Wedding." "Children's Tales." "Beau Danube." 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). Group Theatre Acting Company in a story of early San Francisco. 8:30.

"ANYTHING GOES" (Colonial). Victor Moore in a musical comedy by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Cole Porter. 8:20. Matinee tomorrow, 2:20.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Based on bundling. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT — "Sweepings," with Lionel Barrymore, and "No Greater Glory." 9 a. m. to 11:30.

EXETER — "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Belle of the Nineties."

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—"The St. Louis Kid," with James Cagney. With "Elinor Norton." Fenway, 2:32, 5:05, 7:38, 10:11. Paramount, 9:05, 11:39 a. m., 2:11, 4:47, 7:21, 9:55. With vaudeville. Scollay, 1:28, 4:06, 6:44, 9:41.

KEITH'S—"The Age of Innocence," with John Boles and Irene Dunne. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

METROPOLITAN — "Limehouse Blues," with George Raft. Fog, speedboats, Chinese atmosphere, and romance. Overture, "Victor Herbert Impressions." Elida Ballet and unusual acrobats. 11:30 a. m., 1:56, 4:46, 7:34, 10:22.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Mexico Today"; "This Little Piggie Went to Market"; "A Blasted Event," with Edgar Kennedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STATE—"The Merry Widow," with Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier. 12:33, 2:55, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45.

UPTOWN—"Affairs of Cellini." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Wake Up and Dream."

ORPHEUM — "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round," with music, murder and dancing at sea. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Power," from "Jew Suss." Colored cartoon, "China Shop." "Earthquakes." "The Percussion Group." 1:50, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

MODERN — Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "When Strangers Meet."

BOSTON — "By Your Leave." A skillful comedy, with Frank Morgan. Vaudeville. 10:25 a. m., 1:29, 4:33, 7:27, 10:32.

UNIVERSITY—"Madame Du Barry." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Wake Up and Dream."

Music

APOLLO CLUB—Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Jordan Hall, 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Everett School, 232 Northampton Street. 8.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—South End Community Theater and Back Bay ERA Community Chorus. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—"Moral," a three-act satirical comedy by Ludwig Thoma. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Program: "Famous Paintings of Madonnas and Great Masters." Lecture, stage presentation, music. Hotel Statler. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

RACHMANINOFF—First morning program in Boston School of Occupational Therapy series. Mozart, Chopin, Rachmaninoff and Debussy numbers. Hotel Statler ballroom. 11 a. m.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures. "Prehistoric Animals," 9 a. m.; "Indian Homes and Ceremonies," 1:30; "Cotton From Seed to Cloth," 2:30.

"THE ARAN ISLANDS" Lecture by Coleman King. Irish songs by Maggie Dirrane. Glee Club Room, Music Building, Harvard University. Open to public. 3.

FRENCH LECTURE—On Anatole France. Admission free. Berlitz School, 140 Newbury Street. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Illustrated Books," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—First of weekly informal political dinners. Speaker, Dr. William R. Leslie, "Economic Trends in Russia in the Summer of 1934." WELLESLEY COLLEGE — Style show for benefit of year book fund. Alumni Hall. 3:30.

HOMELANDS EXHIBIT—Native Arts of Old and New Worlds. Folk songs by Ellenor Cook. Admission free. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10 a. m. to 9.

ROTARY CLUB—Dr. Charles H. Tozier lectures on "Masterpieces of Nature" with natural color lantern slides and movies. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

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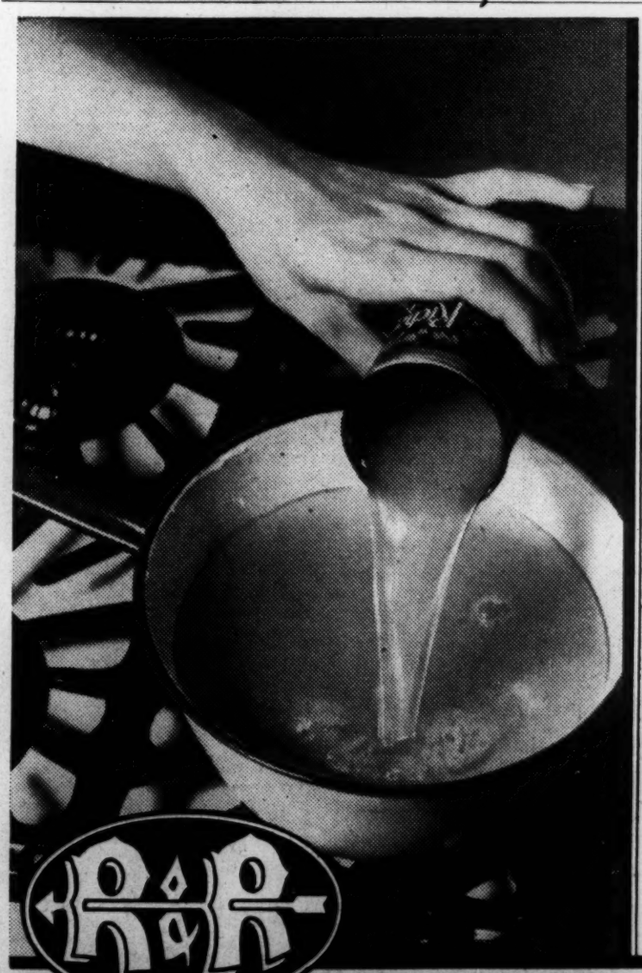

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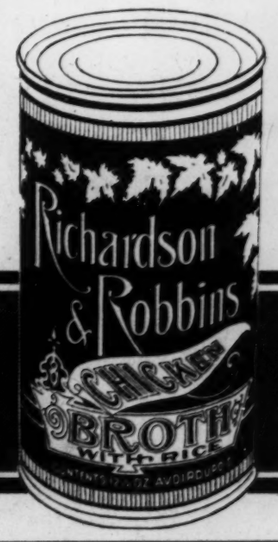


Soil and Forest Restoration In Great Tennessee Valley Already Is Making Progress

Bringing Back the Fertility That Once Obtained in a Now Impoverished Earth One of the Great Undertakings of TVA Project

(Continued from Page 1)

the valley flowed the giant, through the valley that echoed with the activities of men who worked to harness its flowing. And even while these echoes were coming into being the Forestry and Soil Erosion Control Division began its work.

Under the direction of Mr. Edward C. M. Richards a monumental task was undertaken. There were those areas whose plight was plain enough. Lands that never should have been stripped of forest would eventually have to go back to forest if the whole gigantic plan of flood control and land salvaging were to go forward. In this case the CCC program fitted neatly into the need. Of the CCC camps in the State 19 have been placed on erosion control. These boys have been set to the task of replacing some of the denuded forests.

Job to Put It Back

Out of the vast sea of statistical knowledge already collected come some pertinent facts on this problem. Of the 28,000,000 acres that comprise the total valley acreage 18,000,000 acres is potential forest. Sixteen million is already forest though some of it is very inferior. The job of the CCC is to put that missing 2,000,000 acres of forests back on the map as well as improve the remaining 16,000,000 acres.

Already in connection with the CCC program there are two forest nurseries and next spring will see the planting of millions of trees and each spring thereafter additional planting as the program is carried along.

For the forests already there are a valuable part of the economic whole of the valley as it should and is hoped to be. Once this was a great timber district until the lumbermen ripped the best of the crop away and left broken and desolated woodlands in their wake. Now practically the only timber crops are cord wood, posts, railroad ties and the like. Ahead the TVA officials see profit-producing forests, and around them wood-working factories taking up the slack of unemployment, giving supplementary incomes to the farmers.

More Sound Appearance

Already reforestation is taking on a more sound and economic appearance than is generally realized. There is the one enterprising woodland owner who went through his woods locating the persimmon trees, the native variety that grows small and inferior persimmons. To these trees he grafted shoots of the Japanese persimmon, an advanced and improved variety. As a result that man is now raising a crop of large persimmons, good for human consumption as well as a valuable fodder crop for hogs.

Blight-resisting chestnuts are being brought in. Farmers are locating and improving stands of walnut, hickories and pecans.

The Forestry and Soil Erosion Control Division of TVA is working with the farmers and with the State and national forestry service to further this work. The results already obtained are showing the way to a future crop that will bring new sources of revenue.

On other slopes where erosion has already begun, or on those slopes that stand in danger, the division is working with the farmers, teaching them the crops that can be planted, showing them how to turn these slopes into grazing lands planted to forage crops of clover and other cover crops.

Diversified Farming

With such planting there goes of course hand in hand a swing toward more diversified farming. Dairying is definitely on its way in as hillsides are turned into grazing lands and uplands turn to cereals and fodder. Drought in the West has shown the farmers of the South their opportunity, and government advisers are quick to show southern farmers the advantage of their never-failing rainfall.

For if the living standards are to improve, if the use of electricity is to creep farther and farther back into the hills, the farmers themselves must be taught how to augment their incomes, how to take advantage of the natural riches and bounty that surround them.

Cotton has almost ruined the South, say those who have studied the farm problem. Cotton and tobacco, the big cash crops of the South, have preëmpted too much of the land and with falling prices the farmers have been left impoverished, staring at their gullied lands, at the denuded hillsides and the freshet-gouged slopes.

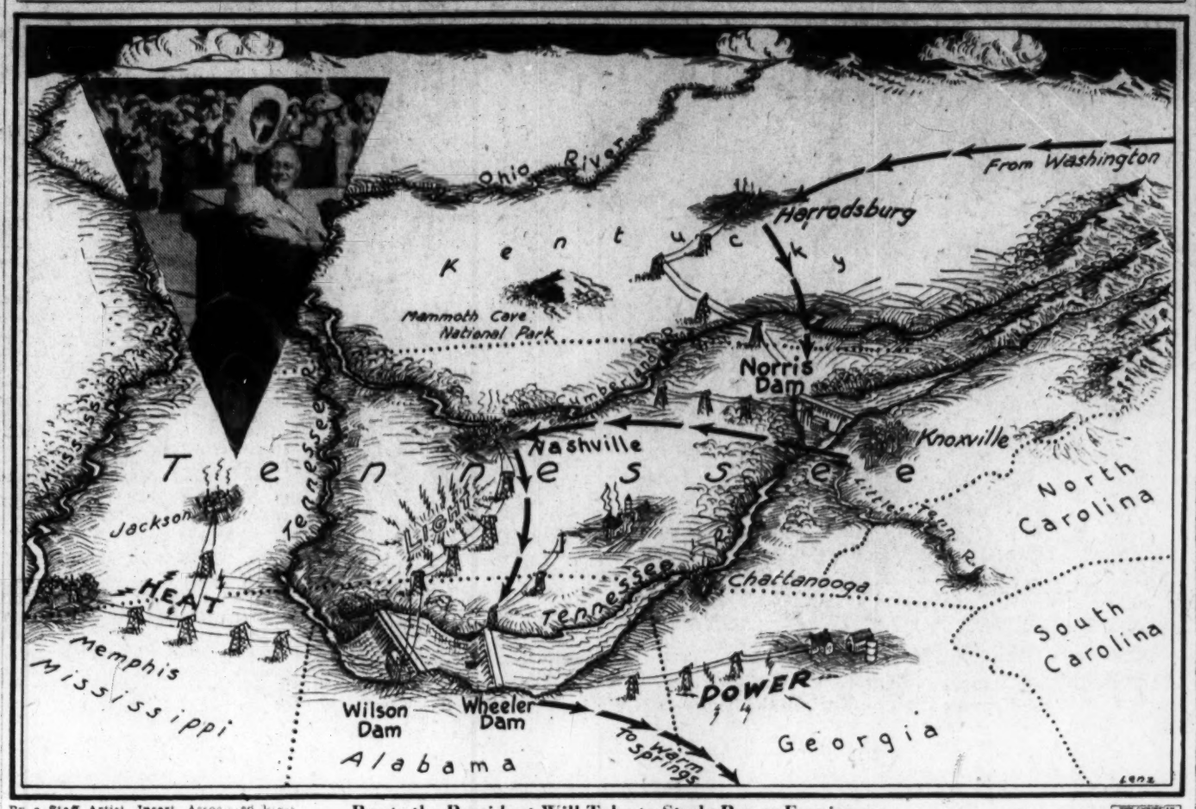
In this way the Forestry and Soil Erosion Control Division work out their angle of the problem, looking always toward the center where the plan as a whole lies revealed, a planned economy for a land that knew nothing of planning and helplessly watched its heritage and possessions slide down into the devouring Tennessee.

Now the course has been reversed. Patiently and stubbornly men are working to see the green of forests and carpet of forage crops creep up those unclothed slopes. And below them as they work the rolling Tennessee settles into its harness to send cheap power and such wonders as this section had never known back into the cabins and the tiny houses that had long believed they were forgotten.

For as each phase of the problem is attacked, yielding results to justify their hopes and expectations, the men who are carrying out the planning see their goal a little more clearly, the goal and a planned economy, a balance of industry and agriculture based on the development of cheap power and a wise diversification of crops and handicrafts.

[A special story on the Tennessee Valley development will appear in the Monitor's Magazine Section tomorrow.]

TVA Network



By a Staff Artist. Insert, Associated Press. Route the President Will Take to Study Power Empire

New Deal to Halt Home Loan Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

financial circles as convincing evidence of a turn toward normal international financial relations and internal stability.

The official explanation which accompanied it, that the step was not taken until all danger of a flight of capital from the United States had disappeared, was further tonic to the financial world, which was heartened by this assurance of the strength of American economic conditions on the part of the Administration.

In the agricultural field the Administration is finding the road to orthodoxy much more difficult. But the desire to tread it appears for the moment to be almost as great. The White House is reported favorable to the maximum 25 per cent restriction on cotton acreage recommended by Department of Agriculture experts. But for most other staple crops restrictions are to be significantly reduced or removed altogether.

The cotton problem is complicated by Germany's threat to resort to synthetic substitutes failing American consumpton of German goods to a value equal to German imports of cotton. Failing some arrangement the United States would lose a market for about 750,000,000 bales of cotton. Hence the necessity of retaining the maximum restriction on next year's crop.

One solution propounded at the White House by Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, but not looked upon with favor either here or at the Department of Agriculture, is for the two-price system whereby American agricultural prices would be allowed to fall to the world market level, but farmers would be paid a premium on that portion of their crop sold for domestic consumption.

Farmers Warned of Adjustments

Faults in Political Forecasts

Speakership Applecart Creaks

House Naval Chairman Speaks for Cause of Giant Airships—Labor Standards Safeguarded in New Bureau—Many Relief—Waste Letters

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Reverse news was humming in the capital again today in typical New Deal fashion, now that elections are past for another two years and the full play of the vast governmental machine is possible.

A drive for low-cost electrical power, new evidence of conciliation between the Government and industry, further rightward swinging in monetary policy, and the campaign for social security, were only part of a Washington day which also included a diplomatic effort to curb the world traffic in arms, and a host of lesser but significant details.

* * *

Farm Warning: M. M. Wilson, the forthright speaking assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in Atlanta today told the nation's agriculture that it faces still continuing and fundamental readjustment. The Montana wheat grower and professor, who has long been a militant leader of western farming, flatly said, "I am afraid that in the case of agriculture, the emergency has not reached its climax."

"We cannot go on ignoring the change from the status of a debtor nation to a creditor nation," he continued. "We cannot pass over brusquely the fact that we were expanding our agricultural plant during the war and afterward at a rapid rate when our markets were under abnormal influences. We cannot place our heads under the sand and ignore the loss of our foreign markets.

"We cannot pass lightly over the creation of a tariff policy which shut off from exchange with us those customers for American farm products who must sell if they are going to buy. And right now we cannot ignore what has been and is happening to Europe purchasing power and the results of great nationalistic movements in the direction of greater and greater self-sufficiency. The breakdown in the flow of international trade is a fact we must face now."

The last reference was particularly to Germany, which cannot buy from the South the cotton it wants. The assistant secretary analyzed possible methods of adjustment to this situation. Unrestrained production he felt would lead to five-cent cotton, with destruction of living standards and fertile lands. Benefits payments without production control, a currently proposed plan, would, he said, lead to far higher processing taxes. Only continuance along the present route offers much hope of relief, he concluded.

* * *

Infallibility? Under the tropic sunshine of last week's Democratic victory, a doctrine of Farley-Hurja infallibility grew up which political statisticians here take a somewhat malicious pleasure in pricking.

They are pointing out to those two political organizers, Messrs. Farley and Hurja, that even in this landslide year they were woefully astray in both predictions and political management in one outstanding community — Minnesota. Mistakes can readily be found elsewhere: Mr. Hurja, for instance, expected to carry Vermont. But that aspiration was almost too extreme to hold against him now.

Mr. Hurja's luncheon table forecasts at the National Press Club here were as expansive as his personality, but perhaps it is unfair to recall them. His printed commitments are another matter, and they are coming home to roost. In Minnesota Mr. Hurja was quite frank to state, after a campaigning tour in the State, the Democratic chances for victory were irresistible. The State was safe for Einar Holdale, senatorial candidate, and John E. Regan, running for Governor, he declared more than once.

As everyone knows, Gov. Floyd B. Olson and Senator Henrik Shipstead, who were thrown overboard at the last moment by Messrs. Farley and Hurja, were easy victors.

But in the Eighth Congressional District, where Mr. Hurja did some personal work, things were worst. The winner was William A. Pittenger, Republican, polling some 17,000 votes. Second was the Farmer-Labor candidate. Third was Francis H. Shoemaker. Fourth came the Democratic candidate, in whose behalf Mr. Hurja made his personal appearances.

Healthy episodes like this, which show that after all, politics is politics and not infallibility, serve to redress the capital's realistic second-thoughts about the elections.

* * *

Speakership: The race for the speakership of the next House, third ranking political post in the United States, is fast developing into a general free-for-all with the once almost certain outcome now garbled by confusing reports of White House interference which would upset the entrenched southern hierarchy in the Democratic Party in favor of a new coalition of eastern and western elements.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D) of Tennessee is in line for the coveted post by virtue of his floor leadership during the past Congress. He is the candidate of the southern hierarchy which controls most of the key party posts in Congress due to their long unbroken tenures of office. Similarly the ordinary rules of seniority and precedence would indicate either Representative William B. Bankhead or Representative John McDuffie, both of Alabama, for the floor leadership.

But this domination of the party by two conservative southerners is little to the liking of the newer Democrats from the North and West. And rumor has it that the White House prefers another to Mr. Byrns. Putting these things together, the forecasters have figured out a combination of Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas for Speaker and Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts for Floor Leader.

This would be an ideal North-West combination. Further; Mr. Rayburn is extremely close to the White House and enjoys President Roosevelt's confidence and friendship, probably to a greater degree than any other member of the House. But it would leave out entirely the members from the old South who feel both posts belong to one of their number by right. It becomes a question of which is the more important to Mr. Roosevelt, the good will of the newer members from North and West or of the tried veterans from the South.

* * *

Airships and the Navy: The case for the giant airship is kept alive by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, who as chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee urged immediate construction of two new ships of this type for the navy at a session of the President's aviation commission.

In addition, Mr. Vinson, author of the bill for construction of a full treaty strength navy, asked the committee to recommend a "flying deck" cruiser of a revolutionary type for experimental purposes.

Nor was this all that naval enthusiasts thought should be done to strengthen the United States Navy. Besides an airship to replace the lost Akron, another to replace the decommissioned Los Angeles and the freak cruiser with a flying-on deck, he wanted:

1. A new 15,000-ton aircraft carrier.
2. Enlargement of naval shore stations.
3. Extension of the naval aircraft building program.
4. Improvements in the navy's aviation training station.
5. Increase in the number of appointments to the Naval Academy.

In other words he proved the Congressional axiom that the sure way to make a navy enthusiast is to put him on the House Naval Affairs Committee. As chairman of that committee Mr. Vinson's views evidence a marked similarity to those of the navy itself, just as did those of his predecessor, Fred A. Britten of Illinois.

* * *

Labor Standards: Another bureau was added to the Federal Government today. This one concerns a subject to which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has given many years of study—labor standards.

"The new division," Miss Perkins said as she announced the new addition to her department, "is to be a service agency, a rallying point for the efforts of interested persons and organizations, state departments of labor and Federal Government departments whose common object is to secure improvements in the working and living conditions of wage earners and their families."

The Secretary said the new office will be useful to the various interstate regional conferences now being held with the view to improving working conditions. At present, she pointed out, there are great differences in the protection afforded by state laws to workmen on their jobs. The new division will serve as a coordinating agency.

To be in charge of the bureau, Miss Perkins has brought Verne A. Zommer from the New York State Department of Labor. His assistant will be Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, former head of the industrial division of the United States Children's Bureau.

* * *

Investigating Relief: In reply to the challenge from Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, to furnish a "bill of particulars" on his charges of waste in the administration of relief funds, Senator William E. Borah has turned over documents to Dallas W. Dortt, chief investigator of the FERA.

Mr. Hopkins had ordered Mr. Dortt to go to the Senator's office and hear everything he had to say. After the visit, Senator Borah reported: "I do not think there will be any difficulty between Mr. Dortt and Mr. Hopkins and myself about the matter. We discussed my views on waste and the data in my possession and on the basis of those things I have outlined my position on the matter and what I think ought to be done."

Since he made his charges, Senator Borah's office has been flooded with letters from people who have some story of waste to report. The Senator withheld these because he felt that he should study them before he turned them over to the relief administration.

* * *

Sky Drive: North Carolina won a victory and some tourist trade when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, decreed that the connecting link between the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks should pass through that State.

In making his decision, Mr. Ickes overruled the findings of a board of three he had named who recommended a Tennessee route.

Mr. Ickes held that there is little to choose between the North Carolina and Tennessee routes from the scenic standpoint, and that it seemed unfair that Tennessee, which has a well-established entrance to the park at Gatlinburg, Tenn., should also have the eastern entrance.

Before long it will be possible to continue down the newly-opened picturesque Sky Line Drive beginning 80-odd miles south of Washington over a scenic route to the largest eastern national park in the Great Smokies. The route chosen by the Secretary runs west from Blowing Rock, N. C., south of Linville City along the Blue Ridge, Mount Mitchell and Craggy Ranges, which lie East of Asheville, N. C., thence into the Mount Pisgah range, being sharply northwest on a line along that range west of Waynesville, with an entrance into the park at a point where it will connect with the Newfound Gap Highway near Cherokee, N. C.

McGoldrick Again Teaches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — Prof. Joseph D. McGoldrick, defeated candidate for election as New York City Comptroller, will return to Columbia University as soon as possible to resume his teaching, which he left nearly a year ago when Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Comptroller W. Arthur Cunningham. "Don't think I'm definitely out of public life," Mr. McGoldrick said, "and don't think it will take me 12 years to get back into it."

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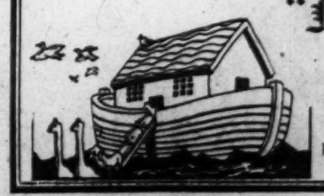
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Roumanian Unrest Held Forced By Poland's Repudiation Of Minorities Control at Geneva

Foreign Minister Titulescu Insisted on Sanctity of League Agreement in Quitting Government —New Line-Up of Powers Likely

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—A European debate with a possibility of great diplomatic changes which might have turned the balance from France to Germany was started by Poland's repudiation of international control of minorities. Highly important as the minorities question is in itself, it is transcended by the issue of whether nations shall be allowed to tear up treaties. Unilateral revision as practiced by Poland has set tremendous forces at work in Central Europe which threaten to upset its carefully calculated equilibrium.

Some of the potentialities are shown by the recent episode of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, long Roumania's Foreign Minister, involving his relations with the Tatarescu Government. This struggle between the internationally known statesman and his Prime Minister, Mr. George Tatarescu, had highly significant implications.

The inside history of this episode which perturbed European chancelleries reveals strange possibilities. There were purely local and personal disputes which helped to create a political crisis in Roumania, but from the international viewpoint what is chiefly interesting is that Mr. Titulescu sent in his resignation from Geneva several days before the Cabinet resigned. The question is whether Roumania shall follow Poland's example in regard to minorities. Mr. Titulescu has emphatically made it known that while he represents his country, Roumania will not. His reason is that either treaties must be respected or the whole basis of the existing European statute is broken. In this view he stands with France. If once it is agreed that there can be sweeping changes, then the territorial integrity of Roumania which includes such debatable lands as Transylvania and Bessarabia is at once challenged.

Moreover, the present alliances of France and the Little Entente are in jeopardy. Therefore, although there is a strong temptation for Roumania to repudiate its minority obligations which are embarrassing, the danger of imitating the Polish action is the paramount consideration with Mr. Titulescu.

In his own country, other counsels were on the point of prevailing. He was criticized for not supporting Col. Josef Beck of Poland. Why not make an end of the minorities treaties which enable Hungary to launch accusations at every meeting of the League? Nothing happened to Poland after its startling declaration. What can happen to Roumania?

In point of fact the minorities treaties are not strictly observed by any country, but there is a marked difference between nonobservance and repudiation.

Mr. Titulescu insists that the essential thing for the Little Entente is to keep the treaties and not to permit revision. Revision which will be advantageous to Roumania today will be menacing and perhaps fatal tomorrow.

Yet the stone which Poland has flung into the diplomatic waters is producing ever-widening circles. The Little Entente is at present a grouping of nations 47,000,000 strong. But Yugoslavia had been drawn somewhat closer to Germany of late. Its partial reconciliation with Germany's potential ally, namely Bulgaria, is said not too convincingly to have been approved both by Mr. Titulescu and Dr. Eduard Benes. Roumania is at the crossroads. The influence of Poland, which appears to be pro-German, is powerful. Nor has Italy abandoned its revisionist policy and emissaries of Germany have come to Rome. The chances are that there will be some quiet readjustment and that no very obvious reversals are imminent.

But the Polish initiative which has raised in specific form the problem of revision so upsetting to Roumania and the Little Entente, will continue to have profound repercussions.

The line-up of Europe, it cannot be too often repeated, is provisional and precarious.

Prince of Wales Ready for Christmas

Courtesy of Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

His Christmas Card Is Chosen

Queen Elizabeth Giving Audience to Shakespeare.

Annually in the Yuletide the members of the British Royal Family must send out a great many more Christmas cards than ordinary folk. This year, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will send out a card that shows Queen Elizabeth's audience to a certain William Shakespeare, just then come into prominence as poet and dramatist. A. D. McCormick has painted the scene as he imagined it took place on the Queen's barge on the Thames River.

This is supposed to have occurred in the closing years of the sixteenth century, with the Queen at the zenith of her power hearing the "Immortal Bard."

Air Derby Arouses New Aviation Spurt

(Continued from Page 1)

land-Australia race averaged 3480 miles in that period, and the Dutch pilots in their commercial plane with seven persons and mails were able to average 3430 miles.

The chamber points out that high speeds are being daily demonstrated on the regular air service across the United States from New York to San Francisco.

A climax to three days of thrills over the annihilation of distance in the Melbourne race was reached in England when a film, made to the order of the Gaumont British Corporation, was shown in London cinemas within a week of the arrival of the winners in Melbourne.

This quick showing was made possible by sending the hundreds of pictures in the film separately by beam radio. Each of the single pictures, 20 of which pass through a cinema projector in one second, was first enlarged to a size of 8 by 10 inches. These were sent by radio, each one taking about half an hour.

On reception in England each had to be rephotographed and reduced to the size of a standard cinema projector. The cost of this film, about £800 a foot, makes it probably the most expensive ever made. It is also believed to be the first time that a film has been sent by radio from one continent to another.

The film shows Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black, winners of the race, in the control tower at the Melbourne airdrome immediately after their arrival. At one point Flight Lieutenant Scott's eyes close and he apparently is asleep for a few moments standing up.

Dutch Warmly Applaud Albury Radio Operator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Holland is enthusiastic over the fine international sportsmanship shown throughout the air race from England to Melbourne, uniting people separated by thousands of miles in their desire to help the racers.

Particular admiration has been shown for the way in which the radio station at Albury, in Australia, after receiving the S O S of the lost Dutch machine, summoned motorists in the middle of the night to the Albury race ground in order to enable the machine to land safely by the light of headlamps.

A. Viruly, well-known air pilot of the Royal Dutch Airlines, has paid a tribute in the press here to the "unknown Australian."

"You, unknown Australian," he writes, "you deserve an exuberant telegram signed by 8,000,000 Dutchmen—there are no more of us in the world. . . . You called up your fellow countrymen by radio. Their loudspeakers voiced the message. And not counting the beastly weather of that night, you called them out of their homes; they flung open their garage doors—and there they came speeding with their headlights, because somewhere up in the dark skies the 'gas' was falling in the gauge glasses.

Splendid Initiative

"Through your splendid initiative, they came and gave our 'Univer' his chance through conjuring up a landing ground out of that dark pool—through you, and because the other Australians were just as fine sportsmen as you are—through you now all our streets are crowded with happy-faced people.

"If Koene Parmentier has not yet taught us that the world has become too small to keep on believing in distances and frontiers between men of different nations, then we should have learned through you. To the world's comradeship, Australian!"

There were other achievements in connection with the flight which have been greatly appreciated. When the Douglas machine was forced to land only 100 miles distant from its goal, the local press here put a telephone call through for Albury. The wives and relatives of the crew were in the radio-cabin waiting to hear the voices of their friends. In just 10 minutes, the operator announced, "Albury in Australia for you on the 'phone."

First Night Flying Shown to Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's first night flying has been achieved by a large tri-motored airplane, seating 18 passengers, which was flown out to the Far East from Berlin as a demonstrator. Shanghai was startled to hear engines droning overhead and to see navigation lights similar to those heretofore seen only on aquatic craft on the Whangpoo River.

Since Hungjao airdrome, a military field west of Shanghai, has no lights, it was necessary to light flares and to use the plane's own landing lights to illuminate the field for the Junkers' several landings.

While this, together with trips around the country staged by the German craft, aroused much comment, there seems no prospect that night flying will be taken up in earnest because there is no need of it. All existing commercial routes are laid out on a basis of single-day "jumps" and the chief effort now being made is to speed up service on these routes. The line from Shanghai to Peiping, for example, now requires eight hours, but it is expected soon to halve this time.

New Altitude Record For So. America Set

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Baltasar Montoya of the Peruvian army air corps and J. F. Jardine, United States commercial pilot, today set a South American altitude record by flying the Pan American-Grace airliner San Fernando to a height of 26,500 feet above Lima.

Mechanic Grows Cotton in Hungary When He Lost Job

Officials Aid Experiment With Tropical Plant That Nets Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—"If wheat doesn't pay, try cotton," is the motto of a man who, once jobless, employed his leisure in making the discovery that cotton will grow and flourish in Hungary, as well as in warmer parts of the world.

Nándor Szarka was not, by profession, a wheat grower. He was a mechanic, and out of work at that. He knew, however, that, although the wheat fields of Hungary produced no less bountiful crops than they had always produced, prices had fallen to such an extent that wheat growing was no longer profitable. He, therefore, started growing cotton.

At Kecskemét, with the aid of understanding officials, he procured land and began to plant in earnest. During the first two years he raised 260 pounds of cotton—so white it required no bleaching—and 600 pounds of oilseeds on a single Hungarian acre of land. He realized a profit of 155 pengös—some $55.

Cotton is not, however, the only so-called tropical plant that is being grown in Hungary. In Deszk, near Szeged, another experimenter is growing rice. Hungarian farmers have endeavored to grow rice ever since the days of Maria Theresa, but without success. One, R. Schmidt, however, went to Turkestan and discovered there the type of rice which would be suitable to a certain soil in his own country. The soil had proved unfavorable to the growing of anything else, but last year, although less than a cartload of hay was cut on this land, rice was produced on it to the amount of 3200 pounds.

Experts consider that what they call "a new paragraph" has been added to the history of the Hungarian plains.

MacDonald Denies Japanese Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

naval advisors are prepared to consider modifications of the ratio and to admit a certain latitude in the allocation of total tonnage among the different categories of vessels. Further they are not ready to go.

But Great Britain has a number of other questions at issue with Japan just now—several of them shared with the United States. One is Japan's plan to establish an oil monopoly in Manchukuo. The scheme has already led to official representations in Tokio by Great Britain, the United States and Holland.

This issue, Downing Street holds, involves the whole question of the "Open Door" guaranteed by Japan under the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922. While it is still unsettled it is thought to be highly improbable that the British Treasury will come to Japan's help and raise the ban on foreign loans which is at present in force.

The two countries are also at loggerheads over Japanese competition in British Empire Markets, particularly in the African Colonies.

These additional reasons for not reviving the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are reinforced by the effect of such a move on public opinion in China. Observers who have just returned from that country all agree that one of the by-products of Japan's conquest of Manchuria has been to make the Chinse pull together in a way they have not done for years. Encouraging signs are seen of a common purpose, to build up a new China on the ruins of the old.

It is fully recognized here that even on the lowest plane, Great Britain cannot afford to play poker with its very large trade in China merely in order to stand in better with Japan. While there is undoubtedly some weakening in government circles on the question of recognizing the new State of Manchukuo, one of the cardinal points of British policy in the Far East is to steer a middle course between China and Japan. Here is a further reason for not renewing the Alliance.

One other aspect of the Far Eastern scene which has a bearing on British policy toward Japan is the gradual change in the relationships between Japan and Soviet Russia. Informed opinion here has never shared the view that war between these two countries is imminent. Today, it sees signs of a definite rapprochement not far around the corner.

It has been shrewdly observed by a pre-war Russian diplomat that when China is weak, Japan and Russia tend to fall out with one another in an effort to secure the spoils. When China is strong, he went on, they tend to come together for mutual protection. A glance at the map and the population statistics shows why.

British Volunteer To Act as Police In Saar Territory

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—British recruits for the Saar Basin Territory police are joining without Government assistance, it was officially stated today.

From 30 to 40 applications have been received at the Foreign Office and referred to the Saar Governing Commission.

The Government statement was made after rumors had circulated that the British Government was helping the Commission recruit police here for duty in the Saar.

Bolivians Advance in Chaco

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Bolivian Ministry of War announced today that its forces had smashed the right wing of the Paraguayan advance in the northern Chaco Boreal directed against the Bolivian oil region and were now threatening the center of the Paraguayan Army.

End of Clerical Party in Austria Realigns Forces

Roman Catholics Continue Political Activity by New Organs

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The Austrian Clerical Party, officially known as the Christian-Social Party, has at last been formally dissolved.

Long ago the dictatorial regime outlawed all the other political organizations and set up in their place the Fatherland Front, which was to be the only channel for the formation and expression of public opinion in the country. It was designed to play the rôle of the Fascist Party in Italy, and of the National Socialist Party in Germany, and did not delay in making "totality claims." To it was given the exclusive right of directing the public affairs of the Austrian nation.

But the Heimwehr, which is strongly Fascist and believed not too well disposed toward clericalism, secured a very important position in the Fatherland Front, so the Roman Catholics, not wishing to lose a base of support, kept postponing the final and formal dissolution of their party, even though it had long been inactive. However, the Heimwehr held its ground and the clericals gave way.

Other Activities

This does not mean that Roman Catholic political activity is to cease. Roman Catholics have, it is believed, found a better channel of expression in a newly launched crusade, known as the Catholic Action. This supplants the old political formation and has just begun its first campaign with a great deal of zest.

Meetings have been held throughout Austria, at which Roman Catholic leaders called upon the people from all walks of life, to join the new movement. Fervent orators declared that the sway of liberalism is at an end and that from the confusion prevailing throughout the world at present, a great new Roman Catholic power would arise.

The errors of past decades, it was stated, may now be rectified and the newer generation, tired of the chaos of recent years, may find its way anew to the Roman Catholic outlook. Laymen were urged to mobilize under the leadership of priests and to give themselves fervently to this new action dedicated to the rechristianizing of the world.

Many recent developments here tend to strengthen this Roman Catholic movement. For example, the Storm Troops, armed Roman Catholic defense forces which are led by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg himself, are better equipped and trained than ever before and appear to be growing in strength. A large organization of veterans of the World War, at a very imposing ceremony, have just been incorporated in this military Roman Catholic organization.

Hapsburgs Opposed

The whole movement toward the restoration of the Hapsburgs with the many meetings accompanying it, is said to aid this Roman Catholic crusade, for in Austria the Hapsburgs and the Roman Catholic Church are very closely identified.

It is significant that Signor Benito Mussolini in his speech at Milan took special pains to emphasize the word "Republic" when referring to Austria, thus making clear that he does not outwardly support Otto's return, nor the ascendancy of clericalism, which it is believed would accompany it. This declaration, it is said here, will strengthen the opposition of the Austrian Heimwehr-Fascists to Dr Schuschnigg's clerical tendencies.

Thus the Roman Catholic Church is more active in Austria, it is declared, than it has been for half a century and is more openly supported by the Government than it ever was by the Roman Catholic Emperor Franz Joseph.

Economic Crisis Hastens Fall Of Belgian Cabinet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP)—Count Charles de Broqueville today announced to Parliament the resignation of the Cabinet he headed as Premier.

The action of the Government, he explained, was due to the resignation of two ministers who are not members of Parliament, Dr. Van Zeeland and Dr. Ingenbleek.

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned after hearing the retiring Premier deliver an address in which he defended at length the policy of the Cabinet.

Political quarters speculated today as to whether Belgium would be able to remain on the gold standard as they eagerly awaited the announcement of the members of the new Cabinet.

Some leaders firmly expected the new Government to make an immediate proclamation of reductions in salaries, pensions and subsidies in keeping with the deflation policy which Belgian financial experts have said is the country's only way of remaining on the gold standard.

Belgian leaders envisaged a substantial reduction in the cost of living as the backbone of the deflation policy.

The critics of Count de Broqueville's régime charged that while the cabinet repeatedly professed to stand in favor of a gold inflation policy, its action left considerable doubt as to its sincerity.

The appointment of Count Robert van der Straeten Ponthoz as Belgian Ambassador to the United States was announced officially today by the Foreign Office.

Count Ponthez is regarded by the Foreign Office as one of Belgium's most distinguished diplomats. At present he is Minister to Denmark.

Sea Movement Put To Use by Cartier As Mechanical Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium — A claim that the power of the sea can be commercially utilized has been made by M. Cartier, Swiss inventor, who has been carrying out advanced experiments near Ostend.

The invention avails itself of the energy generated by the a-synchronized movement between the surface water and deep water. M. Cartier has already arranged to give a demonstration before authorities of Belgian universities and the Scientific Research Foundation. By way of comment M. Cartier said:

"If my invention were constructed on an industrial scale, great power could be developed with small installations and at low cost. The energy is so easily developed that its applications are numerous. There is every hope of highly important developments, but at first the power generated could be used for refrigeration, either on land or on board ship."

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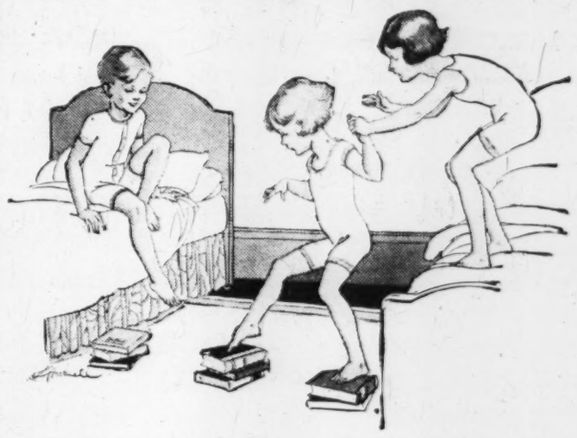
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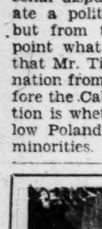
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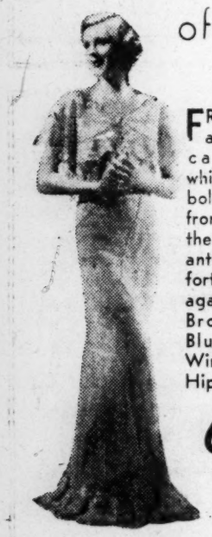
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Big Ten Conference Football—Rangers' Famous First Forward Trio is Broken

Minnesota And Illinois Meet Same Elevens

Close Their Big Ten Schedules Against Wisconsin and Chicago

Big Ten Football Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Minnesota	3	0	0	112	12	1.000
Purdue	3	0	0	53	26	1.000
Illinois	3	0	0	35	22	1.000
Ohio State	3	0	1	107	20	.750
Chicago	2	0	2	68	59	.500
Iowa	1	1	2	38	68	.333
Wisconsin	1	0	2	10	21	.333
N'thwestern	1	0	3	23	62	.250
Indiana	0	1	3	0	84	.000
Michigan	0	0	4	6	78	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13—Speeding along toward national football honors, Minnesota and Illinois face the last two weeks of play with only Chicago and Wisconsin alternately blocking their paths. Minnesota takes on Chicago this Saturday and Wisconsin the next, and Illinois vice versa. For Conference honors Purdue may cause a three-way tie, having only Indiana to dispose of in the league after meeting Fordham in the East this Saturday.

As strong as any of these three is Ohio State, which has yet to meet Michigan and Iowa, weakened elevens. However, Ohio State lost a game, 14 to 13, to Illinois, before the Buckeyes really struck their stride. At Columbus this Saturday it is hard to see how Michigan can put up anything like the battle of former years with the Ohio State machine.

Other elevens play non-Conference rivals, and this is no letdown at this turn of the season. Northwestern receives Notre Dame, smarting from two consecutive defeats, while Indiana receives Maryland at Bloomington.

Minnesota Rolls On

Minnesota continued to thunder its way to big scores last week, defeating Indiana, 30 to 0, and probably showing some mercy. There is no reason to expect Chicago to stop this crushing power, especially in view of the latter's defeat, 33 to 0, by Ohio State. The Gophers in defeating the Hoosiers did it largely on reputation, as their hard-blocking and vicious running was missing. The first touchdown was made with the aid of a Hoosier fumble, M. D. Johnson '35, end, caught a pass on the three-yard line to score on the first play of the game after Indiana fumbled the kickoff on the 34-yard line. Julius Alfonse '36, halfback, and S. E. Beise '36, fullback, alternated advancing the ball in an irresistable rushing offensive, scoring in a few minutes. The Gopher offensive then subsided until the third period, when a short Indiana punt, and a series of smashes by his mates enabled Beise to go over again. Alfonse took a lateral pass and swept around left end to score the fourth touchdown. William Bevan '36, guard, made good three afterpoints and Vernal Levoir '36, quarterback, counted the other.

Chicago and Minnesota did not meet last year. The Marcons may have a chance to score on the Gophers if John J. Berwanger '35, returns to the lineup, but without him they may be as helpless as they were last week against Ohio State. Berwanger is one of the greatest halfbacks the Conference has displayed this season, both on offense and defense. He is liable to break away for a touchdown from a distance at any time, and the play of his mates keys up to this expectation when he is in the game.

Wisconsin Looks Better

Illinois may find Wisconsin improved, as a result of its first victory of the season, 10 to 0, over Michigan. This count was accomplished by a 99-yard run of the opening kickoff by L. F. Jordan '36, halfback; an afterpoint by Mario Pacetti '35, tackle, and a field goal by the latter in the fourth quarter, after a Michigan punt was blocked on the 19-yard line. Last year Illinois defeated Wisconsin, 21 to 0.

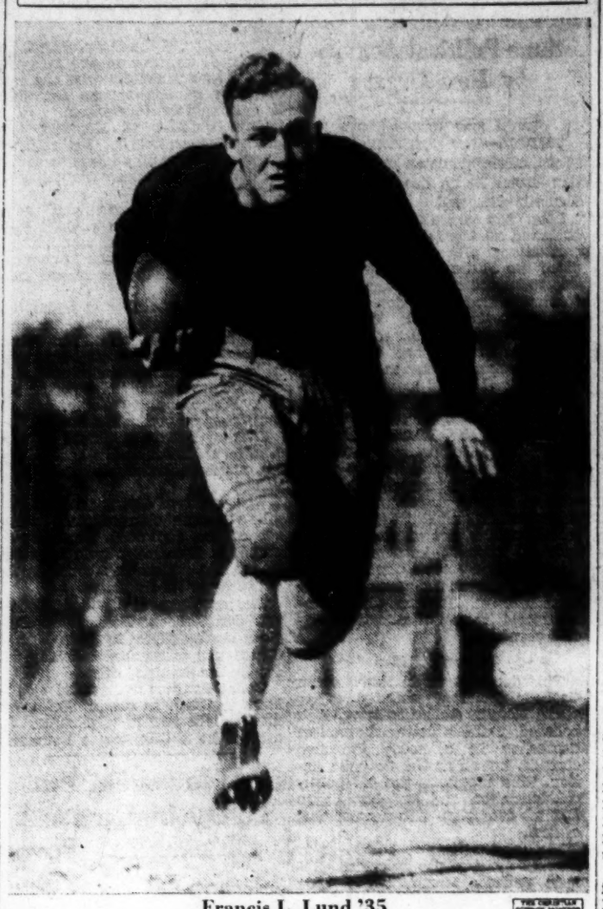
It is hard to realize how near to defeat the Illini came at the hands of Northwestern's Wildcats last Saturday. A Northwestern eleven, playing over its head, was downed only by an official's decision. In the fourth period with Illinois leading 7 to 3, Northwestern started a steady power drive, earning three first downs, and finally breaking W. S. Cruice '36, halfback, away for 44 yards to the two-yard line. With a touchdown appearing inevitable, an official ruled Northwestern was offside on the play, when many spectators in a position to see thought it was Illinois offside. This crushed the Northwestern offensive and opened the way for another Illinois touchdown in the closing minutes. The Illini were just a bit over-confident, it appeared, and their famous "trapeze" play, three laterals and a long forward, did not work as well as expected. W. H. Waller '35, halfback, caught a pass for the first touchdown, and C. P. Portman '36, halfback, swept left end for two yards for the second. The punting of L. L. Lindberg '36, halfback, which sent a long one outside on the two-yard line, was a big factor in the Illinois victory.

Ohio State Has Power

Like Minnesota, the Ohio State eleven has more power and cleverness than it needs. A battle between these elevens would provide the heighth of play in the Conference; but the schedule did not arrange it. Michigan must try to rise to the occasion at Columbus this Saturday. The Buckeyes may attempt to run up a score like the Gophers did on the Wolverines, for old time's sake. They should do it with a powerful line, opening the way for touchdowns by F. A. Boucher '36, halfback; H. E. Wetzel '37, fullback; F. J. Antenucci '37, halfback, and J. N. McAfee '36, fullback. These boys scored against Chicago, Boucher making two touchdowns. The Buckeyes are a most annoying eleven, as when they get the secondary defense drawn in to stop their power attack, they begin flipping the ball around, with laterals and forwards and laterals until their hard-pressed opponents are bewildered. They keep the ball so much nobody has a chance to score against them. Michigan beat Ohio State, 13 to 0, last season.

Northwestern's prospective opponent, Notre Dame, was defeated last week, 10 to 6, by the Navy. Purdue, defeating Iowa, 13 to 6, is a worthy conference representative against Fordham, which beat West Virginia, 27 to 20 last week.

An All-America Player



Francis L. Lund '35
University of Minnesota Football Team.

Vanderbilt Books Two Intersectional Games

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Vanderbilt University football team will play two intersectional games, one in New York, the other in Philadelphia, next season, Coach Dan McGugin revealed last night in announcing the 1935 schedule.

Auburn, Cincinnati and George Washington do not appear on the program. In their places are Temple of Philadelphia and Fordham of New York. One date remains open. The schedule:

Sept. 28, Mississippi State.
Oct. 5, open; 11, Temple University at Philadelphia (night); 19, Fordham at New York; 26, Louisiana State.
Nov. 2, Georgia Tech at Atlanta; 9, Sewanee; 16, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; 28, Alabama.

Big Ten Football Scores

Chicago		Ohio State	
19-Carroll	0	33-Indiana	0
27-Michigan	0	13-Illinois	14
21-Indiana	0	10-Colgate	7
19-Missouri	6	28-Northwestern	6
20-Purdue	26	76-West Reserve	0
0-Ohio State	33	33-Chicago	27
106	65	193	
Illinois		**Northwestern**	
40-Bradley	7	21-Marquette	12
12-Washington	7	7-Iowa	20
14-Ohio State	13	0-Stanford	20
7-Michigan	6	6-Ohio State	28
7-West Point	0	7-Wisconsin	0
14-Northwestern	3	3-Illinois	14
94	36	44	94
Minnesota		**Purdue**	
56-N. D. State	12	0-Rice	14
20-Nebraska	0	7-Notre Dame	18
13-Pittsburgh	7	14-Wisconsin	0
48-Iowa	12	20-Carnegie Tech	0
34-Michigan	0	26-Chicago	20
30-Indiana	0	13-Iowa	6
201	31	80	58
Indiana		**Iowa**	
27-Ohio	0	34-So. Dakota	0
0-Ohio State	33	20-Northwestern	7
6-Temple	6	13-Nebraska	14
0-Chicago	21	6-Iowa St.	11
0-Iowa	0	12-Minnesota	48
0-Minnesota	30	0-Indiana	0
		6-Purdue	13
33	90	91	113
Michigan		**Wisconsin**	
0-Mich. State	16	3-Marquette	0
0-Chicago	27	28-S. D. State	7
9-Georgia Tech.	2	0-Purdue	14
6-Illinois	7	0-Notre Dame	19
0-Minnesota	34	0-Northwestern	7
0-Wisconsin	10	10-Michigan	0
15	96	41	47

Games May Go Off Air

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football may go off the air next season. Objection to the broadcasting of games is reported to be increasing and the question will be reopened at the annual meeting next month. Opposition to the broadcasting already has been unofficially voiced by Stanford and California. Southern California is believed ready to line up on the side of the two big northern California universities. Alfred R. Masters, graduate manager of Stanford, said he was convinced that broadcasting "is hurting and will continue to hurt our attendance."

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	2	0	0	3	1	4
Windsor	2	0	1	6	6	4
London	1	0	0	4	0	2
Detroit	1	0	1	3	2	2
Cleveland	0	0	2	3	8	0
Buffalo	0	0	2	1	3	0

Result Nov. 12
Windsor 1, Detroit 0.

Rangers' First Line Broken Up; Bill Cook Out

New Kid Lineup Feature —Patrick's Son, Lynn, on Third Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—When the New York Rangers make their initial appearance of the National Hockey League season in Madison Square Garden next Sunday, the most prominent change in the eyes of the spectators will be the break-up of the famous first forward trio of the Cooks and Boucher, according to the present plans of Lester Patrick, manager and coach. Frank Boucher will remain at center, with Fred "Bunny" Cook on his left, but Cecil Dillon will officiate at right wing. William "Bill" Cook, an expert penalty shot maker, will be held on defense, for special work at critical moments.

Another feature which will attract almost as much attention will be the new kid lineup of third-string forwards, with Patrick's son, Lynn Patrick, at center, fresh from amateurism in Montreal; Bert Connolly of the Moncton Hawks, Canadian amateur champions, at left, and Charles C. Mason, fresh from Vancouver, on the other wing.

The two questions still unsettled are the problem of the goalkeeper and the make-up of the second forward line. Andrew Aitkenhead, whose lapse last spring proved the final disaster, has recovered, and is now the favorite to retain his place in the nets, with Percy Jackson, formerly of the Boston Cubs, ready to fill the place if necessary.

So far as the second line of attack is concerned, Murray Murdoch and Melville "Butch" Keeling are the wingmen, though on which side is not yet settled, while Arthur Somers and Victor Ripley are contesting for the center place.

Four stalwart defense men are all ready to start the season, in addition to Bill Cook, with Ivan "Ching" Johnson, and Earl Seibert pairing together, while Alex Levinsky, another newcomer, from Toronto Maple Leafs, and Ehrhardt "Ott" Heller are next in order.

The season for the Rangers will begin at home next Sunday, when the new member of the league, St. Louis, will pay a visit. The complete lineup at present is as follows:

Goal—Andrew Aitkenhead, Percy Jackson.
Defense—Ivan Johnson, Earl Seibert, Alexander Levinsky, William Cook and Erhardt Heller.
Centers—Frank Boucher, Arthur Somers, Victor Ripley, Lynn Patrick.
Wingmen—Left, Fred Cook, Melville Keeling, Bert Connolly; right, Cecil Dillon, Murray Murdoch, Charles C. Mason.

Post-Season Game Request Answered

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13 (AP)—Student agitation for a post-season charity football game between Princeton and either Minnesota or Pittsburgh was unofficially answered last night by Prof. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the Princeton University council of athletics, who intimated that Princeton's policy against post-season games would not be changed.

Petitions requesting the council of athletics to allow the undefeated Tiger eleven to play with Minnesota or the Panthers after the regular schedule were circulated on the Nassau campus yesterday morning. They bore more than 1000 signatures and advanced the following reasons:

(1) To help the cause of charity; (2) to show that Princeton has a real football team; and (3) to quell propaganda that Princeton is afraid to play a first-class team.

The petitions were inspired by four sophomores, Richard P. Bell and Nicholas R. Criss of Pittsburgh, John H. Uhl Jr. of Wilkes-barre, Penna., and D. Bruce Pyle of Dallas, Texas.

Professor Dell said that a statement clarifying the council's position on the subject might be issued when the petition is formally presented, but he intimated strongly that to allow a post-season game would involve breaking the "Big Three" agreement among Princeton, Yale and Harvard, and that Princeton officials were not disposed to do it.

Tolan Sails for Series Of Races in Australia

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Eddie Tolan, great Negro sprinter, sails from here today for a professional career in Australia.

Tolan said he was on a leave of absence from his position as assistant county registrar of deeds at Detroit.

The Australian program, he said, calls for a series of five races including the Stawell gift handicap over 130 yards for a prize of $1000. He will compete with such stars as Austin Robertson and F. O'Neil of Australia and W. McFarlane of Great Britain.

Navy-Pittsburgh Game at 2 P. M.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy-University of Pittsburgh football game will begin at 2 p. m. here Saturday, instead of at 2:30 p. m. as originally scheduled, it was announced yesterday by the Annapolis athletic authorities. The cross-country meet between Navy and Pittsburgh has been moved up to 11 a. m. from 2 p. m.

George Mantha Out

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (AP)—George Mantha, left winger of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, is lost to the club for at least two or three weeks. Mantha was tripped by his older brother, Sylvio, and went crashing into a goal post. Armand Mondou will take his place when the Canadiens face Detroit Saturday.

U. C. L. A. Upsets St. Mary's

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—In a major surprise of the Pacific coast football season the University of California at Los Angeles defeated St. Mary's College, 6 to 0, yesterday. A crowd of 40,000 sat under drab skies to see a game as dull as the weather in the first half blossom into a thrilling struggle in the second.

New Williams Manager

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Williams College athletic council last night appointed John C. Van Eck '36 of Greenwich, Conn., to the managership of the 1935 Williams College varsity football team. Van Eck is affiliated with Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1669
Composed for The Christian Science Monitor by Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.

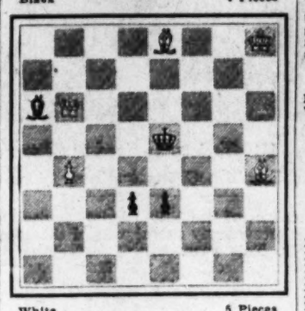
Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

The defensive work of the black Kt at KR3 leads to pretty play.

Problem No. 1670
By A. Keller

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

Submitted by E. T. Reid of Brooklyn, N. Y., who points out its similarity to No. 1642, by Shinkman. The idea has a perennial freshness, however.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1667. P-K3
No. 1668. 1. Kt-B5 KxR
2. Q-Kt2ch
1. ——— threat
2. R-Q4ch
1. ——— QxQ
2. R-K5ch

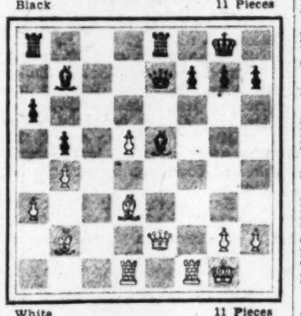
End-Game No. 225. White wins: 1 KxR, R-B8ch; 2 K-K2, R-K8ch; 3 K-B3, R-K6ch; 4 K-B4, R-B6ch; 5 K-Kt5, R-B4ch; 6 K-R4, R-R4ch; 7 K-Kt4, R-R5ch; 8 K-B3, R-B5ch; 9 K-K2, R-K5ch; 10 K-Q2, R-Q8ch; 11 K-B2, and Black cannot avoid breaking the stalemate. Other variations transpose.

End-Game

A friendly correspondent, Paul Hugo Litwinsky of Chicago, in submitting this ending, writes: "Schlechter has been called the drawing master. Yet some of his games with the greatest masters exhibit what chess galleries are wont to call 'brilliancy.' For this game Schlechter received the second brilliancy prize in the 1907 Vienna tournament." Marocsy was the victim. White wins in a few moves.

End-Game No. 228

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The first game of the Kashdan-Reshevsky series of exhibition games was played Nov. 4 at the New Bedford Hotel, New Bedford, Mass. Under the auspices of the New Bedford Chess Club, and with the very material assistance of Dr. Thomas P. Payne, the exhibition was the best attended, organized, and most pleasurable chess event to take place in New England for many years. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mayor Ashley played P-Q4 for Reshevsky and the game began in earnest. Some time later the Mayor was heard to remark that his move must have been pretty good because the players were still at work.

Starting somewhat drably, the game soon became a keen struggle for superiority on the queen's side. Shortly before adjournment for dinner, Reshevsky had a decided advantage, but at the cost of considerable time. He was thus compelled to make a hasty choice of methods of winning a pawn. The method adopted entailed putting his queen out of play just long enough for Kashdan to put his into action, with a break-up of Reshevsky's pawn position and a draw by perpetual check at will as the result. Again in time of trouble Reshevsky missed his way in a queens and pawns ending, and finally resigned when Kashdan was about to queen a pawn. This is the first match game Reshevsky has lost in two years! After the game Kashdan revealed his facile analytical mind in enlightening comments on the play.

Whether or not more games in this match will be played depends somewhat on Kashdan's success in raising the necessary purse for his championship match with Marshall. But if this game is a fair criterion, organizations sponsoring exhibition games between these two leading American masters are sure to feel their efforts well spent.

Georgia No Dollar Eleven; No Suh!

By the Associated Press

HARRY MEHRE, University of Georgia head football coach, doesn't believe in "pep talks," as a rule, but his team's latest victory over Yale recalls an instance where Mehre used psychology effectively at New Haven.

Just before Georgia went on the field to play Yale in 1930, Mehre came in the dressing room with a circular put out by the Yale Athletic Association. That was back in the days when the two colleges played in early October and Georgia was one of old Eli's dollar "bargain games."

Mehre showed his Bulldogs the circular.

"So they think you're just a dollar team, eh?" he said, harshly. "Well, get out there and show them."

Georgia won, 18 to 14.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black	Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 Q-B6	Kt-K5ch(f)
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	34 BxKt	PxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	35 P-R4	Q-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	36 Q-R8ch(g)	K-K2
5 PxP	BPxP	37 QxRP	Q-R
6 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	38 P-R5	Q-R7ch
7 P-QR3	B-K2	39 K-Kt3	Q-K7
8 P-R3	P-QR3	40 K-R4	QxKP
9 B-Q3	P-QKt4	41 Q-Kt7	QxBP
10 Castles	B-Kt2	42 Q-K5(h)	Q-B7ch
11 R-B	Castles	43 K-R3	PxP
12 Q-K2	Kt-K5	44 PxP	P-K6
13 BxB	QxB	45 Kt-K4	Q-B6ch
14 Kt-K5	QR-B	46 K-R2	P-B3
15 KKtxKt	QxKt	47 Q-B5ch	K-B2
16 Kt-R2	Kt-Q3(a)	48 Kt-Q6ch	K-B
17 RxR	RxR	49 KtxBch	KxKt
18 Kt-B	Kt-B5	50 Q-B8ch	K-K2
19 Kt-K13	P-Kt3	51 Q-B7ch	K-B
20 Kt-B5	Q-K2	52 P-R6	Q-R4ch
21 P-B4(b)	R-Kt	53 K-Kt2	QxP
22 P-QKt3!	Kt-Q3(c)	54 K-B3	Q-R8ch
23 P-QR4	B-B	55 KxP	Q-K8ch
24 PxP	PxP	56 K-B3	Q-Q8ch
25 R-R	Q-B2	57 K-Kt3	QxPch
26 Q-Q2	Q-B3	58 K-B2	Q-Q4
27 Q-Kt4	R-R	59 Q-Kt8ch	K-B3
28 R-R5(d)	RxR	60 Q-B7ch	K-Kt3
29 QxR	K-Kt2	61 Q-Kt3ch	Q-Kt4
30 K-B2	B-Q2(e)	62 Q-Kt8	Q-Q7ch
31 Q-Q8	B-K	63 K-B3	Q-Q6ch
32 P-KK14	K-B	64 K-Kt2	QxP
		And Black wins(i)	

(a) Kashdan later questioned this, feeling that the Kt should stay put until dislodged by P-B3, which is to some extent weakening. The Kt maneuver to B5 is, in addition, refuted by White's 22 P-QKt3.

(b) At this point White begins to get much the preferable game, for, in addition to the Q-side play that follows, he has the option of direct attack on the K side.

(c) If 22 . . . KtxRP; 23 Q-Q2, threatening Q-Kt4, is disastrous for Black.

(d) If 28 RxR, QxR; 29 BxP, Q-Kt; 30 Q-R5, not KtxB; 31 Q-Q8ch, K-Kt2; 32 Kt-Q7!, but 30 . . . QxB; 31 Q-Q8ch, K-Kt2; 32 QxKt, Q-K7; 33 Q-K5ch, P-B3; 34 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 35 P-R3, QxKPch; 36 K-R2, P-K4, which appears to draw.

(e) 30 . . . P-KR4, to delay White's K-side P attack, may be advisable, although White might win by bringing his K to QKt4, for the black pieces are all tied up.

(f) Not 33 . . . Kt-B; 34 BxQKtP, QxB; 35 KtxPch, etc.

(g) This throws the win away. As Reshevsky pointed out after the game, 36 P-R5, PxP; 37 P-B5 leaves Black with little hope. 35 Q-K5 also appears to win.

(h) Inferior to 42 PxP, with no easy win in sight for Black.

(i) The remaining moves were 65 Q-K8, K-Kt4; 66 Q-Kt8ch, K-B5; 67 Q-Kt3ch, K-B4; 68 K-R3, P-Kt5; 69 Q-B2ch, K-K5; 70 Q-Kt2ch, K-Q6; 71 Q-Bch, K-Q7; 72 Q-Kt2ch, K-B6; 73 Q-B6ch, Q-B5; 74 Q-R8, P-Kt6; 75 Q-KB8, K-B7; 76 Q-QR8, P-Kt7; 77 Q-Kt2ch, K-B6; 78 Resigns. The game lasted six hours and twenty minutes.

Chicago Bears Near 1933 Scoring Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Chicago Bears hold the leadership in ground gained in the National Professional Football League race this year and are only 14 points behind the record-scoring total made by the New York Giants in 1933.

The Chicago Bears have gained 2993 yards and have scored 230 points.

Forward-passing honors still belong to the Green Bay Packers, who have completed 54 out of 127 attempts, or 43 per cent. The team statistics:

Western Section

Team—	G.	L.G.	F.P.	P.C.	Pts.	O.P.
Chicago Bears	9	2993	143	42	230	48
Detroit	9	2523	94	31	175	20
Green Bay	9	1749	127	54	132	83
Chicago Cards	8	1352	105	26	49	74
St. Louis	9	1107	129	34	16	233

Eastern Section

New York	9	1841	105	39	108	91
Boston	9	1903	113	35	80	81
Brooklyn	7	812	89	21	43	100
Philadelphia	8	1965	119	35	101	71
Pittsburgh	11	2204	167	54	51	196

Teams in order of league standing. Y. G.—Yards gained. F. P.—Forward pass. P. C.—Passes completed. Pts.—Points. O. P.—Opponents' points.

Sporting Around the Hub

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE won the varsity team honors in the annual New England Intercollegiate cross-country championship race held over the Franklin Park course yesterday, when it scored 22 points. Rhode Island State College came in second with 93, while University of New Hampshire, which held the title last year, was third with 106. Edwin C. Veysey '36 of Colby College won the individual championship in 21m. 28 4-5s., with William F. Hunnewell '37 of Maine second in 21m. 47s. New Hampshire won the freshman team title with 26 points, Rhode Island State being second with 45 and Tufts third with 92. John Irving of New Hampshire was individual winner in 16m. 52s., and David Livingston, Rhode Island, was second in 16m. 59s. As the varsity ran over a four-mile course instead of the usual five miles, and the freshmen covered 2¾ miles instead of 3½, the times in both events were new records.

Bates College captured second place in the Maine state college football series by defeating Colby College, 13 to 0, at Lewiston, Maine, yesterday afternoon. Bates proved to be superior in every department of the game played on a muddy field. Bates got the ball down to Colby's 15-yard line once in the last period, but Colby held successfully. Snow fell through most of the second half.

Before a crowd of about 3000 basketball fans at the Boston Arena last night, the New York Jewels eked out a close victory over the Boston Trojans by 21 to 20. George Slott, right guard for the Jewels, got loose from scrimmage in mid-court and caged a one-handed shot in the last five seconds of play. The Trojans entered the last period eight points behind their rivals, but tied the score in five minutes. Three 15-minute periods were played in accordance with American Professional Basketball League rules. Gilchrist's team outclassed that of Filene's, 31 to 22, in a preliminary game.

Edward (French) Jackson defeated Swede Carlson, 125 to 75, in last night's game for the New England pocket billiard championship, which is being held at the Bosworth Billiard Hall, 92 Tremont Street, Boston. Tonight Kid Taylor and Bucky O'Brien meet. The game starts at 8 p. m.

Donald G. Hagerman of Arlington, Mass., star guard on Dartmouth's varsity football team, has been elected chief of the undergraduate fire department. Another football player, Aldis Butler, center, of West Woodstock, Conn., has been named foreman. It is interesting to note that Daniel Webster was among the first members of the Dartmouth undergraduate fire squad.

The Lucy Rees, champion soccer team of the Boston and District League, continued its winning way yesterday at Commercial Field, East Cambridge, beating the Quincy All-Stars, 3 to 1, before a holiday crowd.

The annual Eastern United States Amateur Ski Association down-mountain ski racing championship will be held at Moosilaukee Mountain, New Hampshire, March 10. This event, a severe test of ski technique and endurance, will be staged under the auspices of the Dartmouth Alumni Outing Club.

New England's annual intercollegiate track and field meet will be held at the new Portland (Maine) municipal stadium on May 24 and 25. The four Maine colleges, Bowdoin, Bates, Colby and University of Maine, will act jointly as sponsors of the meeting which will formally dedicate the new Portland sports plant. All the colleges in New England with the exception of Dartmouth, Yale and Harvard are members of the New England Track Association and are represented annually in this set of track and field games.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now Reduced to Six

IF ANYONE had predicted, when the season opened last September, that the third Saturday in November would find Alabama, Navy, Illinois, Minnesota, Princeton and Syracuse the only undefeated and untied major-college football teams left in the United States, he would have been all alone. Yet that is the condition which exists on the college gridiron today. Such mighty elevens of yore as Southern California, Stanford, Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Colgate, Michigan and Louisiana State have all passed out of the picture, so far as a claim to the national championship is concerned, although there are at least two of them which may still be regarded as the equal of teams which have clean slates. The three teams which fell by the wayside last Saturday were University of Washington, Tulane and Michigan State, and all three were quite decisively defeated.

Pacific Coast Now Eliminated

One of the surprising features of this fall's campaign is to be found in the fact that the Pacific Coast is without an undefeated, untied major team, something which has not previously happened in some time. Stanford, which is now practically sure of at least a tie for the Pacific Coast Conference championship and being again picked to represent the West in the New Year's Day game at Pasadena, was held to a 7-to-7 tie by Santa Clara in its second game of the season; but since then it has shown football which stamps it as one of the great teams of the entire country. The Cardinals have scored 162 points against 7 in eight games, and 84 of them were against four members of the Conference.

East Comes Into Its Own

This fall the East seems to have come into its own, as three of the six major teams still having clean slates are credited to that section of the country. They are United States Naval Academy, popularly known as Navy; Syracuse and Princeton. Of the three, Navy has the most impressive record to date, and if the Midshipmen can hurdle Pittsburgh next Saturday and West Point the first Saturday in December, they will come pretty close to being handed the national championship title. Syracuse has Colgate and Columbia to meet on the next two Saturdays, and the fine Orange eleven will have its hardest time against Colgate. Princeton should not have much difficulty disposing of Yale and Dartmouth and so finish its second successive year without a defeat or tie being charged up against it. Alabama alone upholds the South, with Minnesota and Illinois of the Central West completing the field, and all three of them should win their remaining games without serious trouble. In fact, the only teams of the six that still have to face colleges which, on paper, should give them serious trouble are Annapolis and Syracuse. That the field will be reduced to one or even two elevens hardly seems likely at the present writing, and, if any championship is finally awarded, it will probably have to be done on the basis of which one of those undefeated and untied went through the hardest schedule.

* * * *

Tiger Cubs Sharpened Their Claws

Coach Crisler is going to lose a number of fine football players when the president of Princeton University hands out the diplomas next June, but it looks as if the Tiger Cubs have been doing a very good piece of work in sharpening their claws for their battle for places on the Orange and Black varsity next year. They completed their third successive championship season last Saturday with a 14-to-0 victory over the Yale freshmen, all of which is anything but good news to followers of Yale and Harvard football.

Many Ski-Jumping Events Booked For New York and Conn.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—New York and Connecticut will see many ski-jumping events during the 1934-35 season it is learned here. One of the highlights of the eastern season—the New York State championship—is also included on the list of events.

The Norway Ski Club of New York has been given permission to conduct the championship event on Jan. 20 at its new hill, which is located at the Avenue Farm Inn, Fishkill. Harold Sorensen of the Norfolk (Conn.) Winter Sports Association, won the New York State title last year at Salisbury Mills, N. Y. He defeated Carl Holmstrom of the Bear Mountain Winter Sports Association by the slender margin of three and one-tenth points.

The Norway Ski Club will also hold three other events on its hill. They are the Dutchess County competition on Jan. 6; the Middle Atlantic tourney on Feb. 10, and an invitation tournament on March 3.

Two dates have been given to the Norsemen Ski Club of New York. Both jumps, scheduled for Feb. 3 and Feb. 24, will be held on the club's natural hill in Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

The Norfolk Winter Sports Association and the Salisbury Outing Club, both of of Connecticut, are scheduled to conduct two-day tournaments. The former will hold a cross-country meet and jump on Feb. 16 and 17. The Salisbury Club will conduct its annual cross-country run and jump on Jan. 26 and 27.

The dates of cross-country runs and ski jumps that will be held in New York and Connecticut this winter follow:

Jan. 6—Dutchess County tournament, Fishkill, N. Y. (Norway Ski Club); 13—Interstate tournament, Bear Mountain; 20—New York State championship, Fishkill, N. Y. (Norway Ski Club); 27—Palisades tournament, Bear Mountain; 26-27—Cross-country and ski jump, Salisbury, Conn. (Salisbury Outing Club).

Feb. 3—Invitation tournament, Salisbury Mills, N. Y. (Norsemen Ski Club); 10—Middle Atlantic tournament, Fishkill, N. Y. (Norway Ski Club); 12—Bear Mountain tournament, Bear Mountain; 16-17—Norfolk cross-country and ski jump, Norfolk, Conn. (Norfolk Winter Sports Association); 24—Invitation ski jump, Salisbury Mills, N. Y. (Norsemen Ski Club).

March 3—Invitation tournament, Fishkill, N. Y. (Norway Ski Club).

American All-Stars Win Game at Toyama

TOYAMA, Japan, Nov. 13 (AP)—Eighteen thousand of Toyama's 75,000 population came out in today's snow flurries to watch America's barnstorming baseball team slam out a 14-to-0 victory over the Nippon All-Stars.

Babe Ruth, Earl Whitehill and Jimmy Foxx contributed homers to the usual rout of the pick of Japan's baseball players. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Americans	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	3	0—	14	11	0
All-Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	2

Batteries—Whitehill and Berg; Mizuhara, Sawamura and Kura, Inokawa.

College Football Results

Bates 13, Colby 0.
Bemidji T. 3, Duluth T. 0.
Boston College 7, Centre 0.
Central Iowa 0, Penn 0.
Eau Claire T. 0, Superior T. 0.
Fresno State 40, California Aggies 13.
Haskell 13, South Dakota 7.
Idaho C. 26, Whitman 0.
Jamestown 39, Mayville T. 0.
Louisburg 7, E. Carolina T. 6.
Maryland 23, V. M. I. 0.
New Mexico 26, New Mexico S. T. C. 0.
Providence 34, Lowell T. S. 0.
Stetson 19, Southern 0.
St. Anselm's 41, American 0.
St. Vincent 18, Salem (W. Va.) 0.
Tuskegee 13, Clark 6.
U. C. L. A. 6, St. Mary's 0.
Willamette 21, San Jose State 7.
Yankton 13, Dakota Wesleyan 0.

Schaller and Thomas Lead

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Schaller and Thomas held the lead in the six-day bicycle race at the Stadium at the end of the thirty-seventh hour today. A feature of the early morning riding was the advance of several teams to positions only one or two laps behind the leaders, while the 50-year-old Reggie McNamara and Dave Lands fell from second place to ninth.

Erdman Is Victor In Dinghy Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEX, Conn., Nov. 13—A. H. Erdman Jr. of Hartford, Conn., won the three-day North American Dinghy Association regatta, which ended at the Essex Yacht Club here yesterday. Erdman, sailing Twinkle, yesterday added 64 points to his first-day total of 117 and to his second-day total of 160 to win Class A honors with 341 points.

Second place went to Commodore Walter Rowe of Essex, who made 337 points with his boat Liza. Rowe's first-day points were 118; second, 155, and third, 64.

W. B. Dodge of New London, sailing Mothball with Mrs. Marian Smith as crew, captured three of yesterday's four races to place third. Commodore Rowe won the other. Class A race yesterday. Dodge's spurt on the last day added 99 points to his first and second day totals of 103 and 125.

Frank E. Campbell's yacht, Fancy Pants, winning seven contests on the first two days of racing, had sufficient points (173) to carry off Class B honors without competing yesterday. Only three Class B boats were sailed on the last day. Second place in the final standing went to Cornelius Shields with his Prudence. Shields scored 171 points.

G. of Canada, sailed by H. T. Meneely, won in the midget class with 19 points. Samuel Wetherill's Ripple was second with 17 points.

Earl Webb Is Champion

CHICAGO (AP)—By a fraction of a point, Earl Webb of Milwaukee won the American Association batting championship from Vernon Washington, young Indianapolis outfielder. The official averages reveal that Webb's margin was .007 of a point—.3679 to .3672. Webb, much traveled during his major league career, did enough hitting during the final day of the campaign to nose out Washington, who was held to one hit in a double-header on the closing day.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
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Dances by Albertina Rasch
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White Birch

WHEN the Bairds first came to Jaalam, house-hunting, old George Hunter, at the bank, sent them out to the Lovering place—"the one with brick ends and square chimneys and an ellum in the yard." Rachel at once fell in love with the white picket fence, the wavy brick walk glowing rose-red in the thin November sunlight, the white house with narrow clapboards and many-paned windows. Tom Baird himself rather liked the inside shutters, the HL hinges, the wide floor boards and low ceilings. It was homelike; it might do.

"Do?" echoed Rachel. "Of course! But let's look around."

The ground about the house was level, but behind, beyond gnarled apple trees, it dropped to a shallow half bowl rank with tall yellow grasses and blackberry canes. Pantry Brook ran through it in a blue curve; and halfway down the gentle slope a shattered pair of buggy wheels rested forlornly against the white trunk of a slender birch. They looked, and found it lovely even in the cold November light.

"This could be dear, Tom. Don't you see terraces, and steps going down through a garden?" Already possessive, Rachel considered it with narrow eyes. "That birch must come out, though. It spoils the sweep."

Baird didn't know. He went down, and trod through the rank growth, and sent the broken wheels rolling. And coming back, and looking again at the white trunk and the dark tracery of branches against the sky, he liked it. An inexplicable resistance stirred in him.

"Perhaps," he said, after the way of men. "We'll see."

Then they went back, and looked again at the house, and debated, and went again to see George Hunter. And George, after the dickering dear to his heart, sold them the old Lovering place. There was no mention of the birch tree in the deed. But it was there, this untamed tree from the dark woods beyond Pantry Brook.

* * *

SO THE BAIRDS took over the old house on Hunting Lane. Baird was thick-shouldered, with a hint of gray at his close-cropped temples; an engineer, he talked familiarly of Harbin and Jo'burg and Quito. They'd lived everywhere; now it was time to furl sail, to sit in an office and tell younger men how to do things. And there were Joyce and Derric and John at school. This would be home to them. As winter passed, Rachel slipped easily into the quiet life of Jaalam; Baird went to town on the 8:02 and came home on the 5:27. It was an ordered, a settled life. For years they'd looked forward to just this. Rachel loved it; her brown eyes were deep and contented. But slowly Baird became aware that something infinitely desirable had been lost. What? He didn't know.

In early spring he cleared and burned over the shallow bowl behind the house. But, before doing this, he freed the birch tree from the undergrowth and brought snow from a late drift and banked about it. Rachel laughed, and he challenged:

"Why not? The fire would girdle it."

"But it's in the way, Tom!"

Still Baird kept the tree. It danced over him as he leveled and terraced the shallow bowl; as he planted, it swayed and bent in the sweet winds that wandered up Pantry Brook. And, as it budded with tiny, shy leaves of tender green, and blossomed with curled yellow catkins, Baird began to understand something of that instinctive resistance in himself. He liked all this, yes. What he didn't like was Baird, the settled man. All this was—oh, like a closed room, with a clock marching on tiptoe in drowsy stillness, a fire smoldering on the hearth while outside, beyond the curtained windows, white birches beckoned.

* * *

AS THIS SEMICIRCULAR sweep of garden took on order with the deepening summer, Baird had the uneasy feeling that Rachel understood this, too. Her friends from Jaalam, Baird's friends from the office, came and admired; but they questioned the birch tree, swaying and swinging its green skirts over this sunlit loveliness.

"I know," Rachel said quietly. "But Tom likes it."

And, if they pointed out that nothing did well near it, Rachel smiled and spoke of other things. He half wished she had criticized.

And Baird's hidden discontent grew. Joyce and Derric and John came home from school; these tall youngsters, with Rachel's steady brown eyes, gave him a queer and not completely satisfying sense of maturity. They were young, and after a day or two they became restless.

"Suppose," Baird proposed, "we take the summer off—hire a place at the shore?" He watched Rachel, sensed an instant rejection in her. Leave here? Leave home? "Or," he said slowly, "we could stay, and go swimming here."

"In Pantry Brook?" scoffed young John. "Ho! Mud up to your knees!"

Baird smiled, and outlined plans; the boys whooped, and Joyce ruffled his thick hair, and Rachel's brown eyes smiled at him. And he had Marcoti's power shovel up from the Junction; the white birch swayed and whispered over carpenters building forms, over mixers barking and mouthing cement. Quiet returned, and the pool filled with the clear spring-fed waters of Pantry Brook. The birch, filmy skirts held daintily between slender white fingers, bowed and curtseyed to its mirrored reflection. Baird liked it. Baird swam; there were young voices, brown bodies in the sun, silver spray, jade elm shadows quiet over the bowl. Summer deepened. The days were a chain of rounded beads of gold and ebony, told through flying brown fingers. Old? Settled down? But he wasn't!

The chain ended. Joyce and Derric and John went back to school. Beyond the pool the woods were honey-colored, then crimson; the birch turned sheer gold and its leaves flawed the surface of the pool. And one still, chill evening Baird lifted the spillway, let it drain. He was more restless than before, now. Winter would again be a silver chain drawing past link by link, endlessly. But Rachel was quiet and content, busy with seed and bulb catalogues, looking forward to spring.

* * *

SHE ASKED TOM to bring them out—tulips, and hyacinths, and snowdrops for the lawn under the elm. He came early; it was November, and Hunting Lane was bright with scurrying leaves. And Baird was oddly gay, boyishly excited.

"What's happened, Tom?" He grinned, and she urged: "Something, I know. What?"

And Baird told her. It was South Africa—perhaps. The firm had a contract there, a big thing. It would take an old hand to do it. He'd been asked. Rachel was quiet, her brown eyes steady upon him as he plunged on. It would mean Christmas in England, the voyage south, the sun again; no snow, no cold this year. It would mean hard rock again, seeing things grow under your hands, not planning them in a quiet room. Still Rachel was silent. Too silent. Baird ran on in the stillness.

"Not on the shelf yet," he boasted.

"Not yet." And half in question, half to herself, she said: "It's been too quiet here."

So she saw that, too! And Baird talked, and planned, and gestured; then suddenly he remembered the bulbs, and laughed.

"What'll I do with them?" he asked.

"Those?" She looked at them, her mouth twisted oddly. "I don't care."

Baird looked after her, and then at the packet of bulbs, his face puzzled. Then he went out, and under the gnarled apple trees, and down the garden slope. He dug and planted thriftily, and as he dug he remembered. Almost a year since they'd first come here. A good year. Quiet? Yes. Too quiet. He hadn't thought that Rachel had felt that, too. She'd like going, like doing things again.

Too quiet. He dug more slowly now. He remembered Rachel saying that—how she'd looked, the note in her voice. He gave over digging now, rolling a smooth tulip bulb between his fingers, unseeing. "Too quiet," she had said. Wind rustled in oak leaves across the brook, and over his head the birch tree whispered.

Baird looked at that, looked at this untamed tree. He saw it, now. There was a time and place for birches, and a time and place for gardens. One could have birches—or a garden. Not both. Yet Rachel had let the birch spoil the garden, because it was his.

And then, as he saw, he went almost running to the barn, and came back with ax and spade. He dug about the slender birch, and white chips flew as he swung the keen ax; he panted, and the tree quivered as the roots parted one by one. He stood back, and sent the blade down in one great final stroke. The slender white trunk bowed with a sighing rustle through all its branches; it bowed and came to rest and was still across the shallow green terraces. And Baird lopped the branches, and cut the trunk into lengths, and with his spade he filled in and leveled the place.

Then soberly, contentedly, he went toward the house, to get Rachel. She must show him where she wanted the tulips planted. They would enjoy them, next spring.

DANIEL CHASE.

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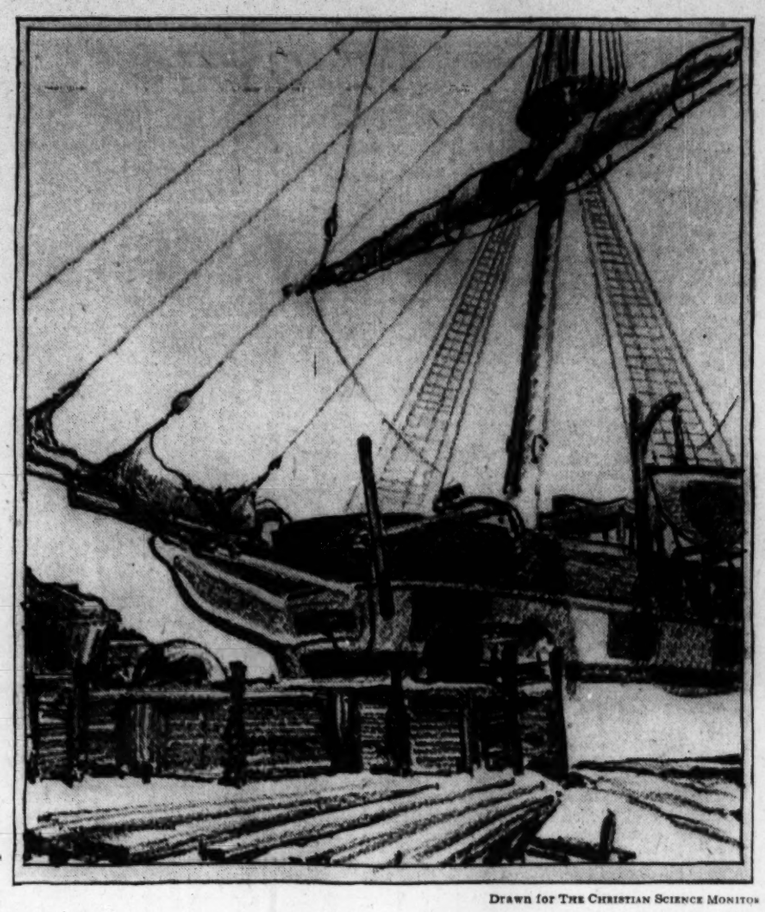

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE WHALER, "CHARLES W. MORGAN," *at Her Last Port, South Dartmouth, Mass.*

ONCE a week, wind permitting, the *Charles W. Morgan*, antique whaler, unfurls her square sails and again sets forth on the sea of memory, for distant oceans, strange islands, and the glamour of far-off places. To those who enjoy rereading "Moby Dick" or "Two Years Before the Mast" the old whaler at South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, is a never-ending source of delight.

Embedded in the sand and chained to the wharf against which she can no longer strain even when the tide is in, the *Charles W. Morgan* is an authentic museum of a period which seems today a distant epoch, but which in reality is an era that has just closed. For her last voyage from New Bedford was in 1920, to the South Pacific, ending nine months later. In 1926 she took up her present berth on the Green Estate to the delight of visiting thousands and especially to numberless small boys.

Once New Bedford numbered her whalers by the hundreds, but ships and wharves have gone, and factories and modern buildings have so changed the sky line that the few old "salts" who are left find little to remind them that New Bedford was once the whaling capital of the world. But from the country around South Dartmouth, with its many-fingered inlets from Buzzards Bay, its colonial homes and meeting houses, its winding roads and stone bridges, a crew or two might yet be found to ship on the vessel for a year's run or more.

If you stand on the wharf at South Dartmouth, especially behind the tangle of whaling gear—tarred casks, chains, rusting anchors, boiling vats, extra spars and masts—the *Charles W. Morgan* seems but waiting for a favorable tide, as she might have looked when she was launched and first sailed in 1841. When you board her, you might be seeing a friend off on a long voyage. The fo'c'sle with its bunks and seamen's chests in place, the captain's quarters and his rocked-in-the-cradle-of-the-deep bed swung at either end, the galley and mess rooms make the illusion perfect. In the hold are casks waiting to take the bubbling oil. Above, there is the reminder that in the flip of a whale's tail there is plenty of dynamite, two stove boats lending realism to that fact.

Every day now on the *Charles W. Morgan* is visiting day, but for you, especially at that moment when a member of the watch sounds "two bells" on the bronze bell in the bow, it is the day before the *Charles W. Morgan*, with her crew clinging to the rigging, will set sail for the broad Atlantic to the cheers of the assembled townsfolk.

Monet Makes a Water Garden

WHEN Monet came to Giverny, he had the little branch of the Epte, swift-running in ripples, just beyond where his garden ended; half a mile off he had the Seine, which had flowed through all his life. . . . Here at Giverny a great island, continuing the flat delta of the Epte, is cut off by a narrow arm of the Seine, hidden away by trees interlocking over it, the haunt of anglers in their punts, and of lazy pleasure excursions. He played with the water at first, kept a boat on it, and could slip down to it by his channel of the Epte, and he has painted again and again the stream under its green roof. But presently he wanted more—a piece of water of his own, to adorn after his own fashion; a mirror of the sky at his own door, to set in a frame of his own devising. So he bought the narrow strip of waste marshy land that lay between the railway and the Epte opposite the limits of his flower garden; he got leave to turn the stream aside; and then in the ground among the poplars where it had flowed, he set men digging out a shallow pond with a sluice at the east end where water could be taken in, and another at the west where it could be let back again into the river bed. When the pond was made he planted it with water lilies of many colours. They were to be the central feature, the culminating splendour when summer was at its height. Yet since he was Claude Monet, the picture which he set about creating in his water garden had for its essential not flowers, but light; a mirror of the sky, decorated on its surface with the most beautiful lilies, but holding also the reflection of those water-loving trees which were to fence off this paradise from the outer world. The pool as it is to-day is pear-shaped, lying east and west with its broad end to the east where the water is let in; and here was a grove of poplars; they must have been ready to his hand, for to-day they are eighty or a hundred feet high. Beside them he planted ordinary upright willows, extending the screen southwards to the flat expanse of meadow, and on the north side between the water and the road. But on this side also he set weeping willows to droop into the water: and either his own pictures reproduced or the photographs of the pool will show how superbly his scheme justified itself. Even when the lilies are in bloom, the willows' tresses make the picture as much as they. Another huge poplar was left to tower up where the pool originally ended. But ambition grew, and he dug further into the ground, so that he got his pear-shape; and where it tapered he threw across, raised in a high arch, a wooden Japanese bridge. Another weeping willow was set to droop over the water beyond the bridge: close to it was planted a thicket of bamboos; and under their delicate leafage ran the narrow outlet—as it were, the stem of the pear.

Beyond all this to the west, another grove of poplars shoots up into the sky. From a seat here you can look up under the arch of the bridge, with lilies on the water at your feet, along the whole stretch of water, dappled with lily blooms set on the broad glossy pads, olive-green mirrors on a mirror that had all the colour of the sky, with heaven knows how many other colours reflected among them.—STEPHEN GWYNN, in "Claude Monet and His Garden." (London: Country Life, Ltd. New York: Macmillan.)

From Cabin-Boy to Viceroy

IT IS commonly supposed that Rufus Isaacs ran away from school to go to sea; this is not quite accurate. In point of fact, he was withdrawn from the University College School in order to pursue his education abroad, and it was after he had spent some time at Hanover studying languages that he returned to England and formed the resolution, conventional in a certain type of exciting fiction, but unusual in future Lord Chief Justices, of going to sea.

Going to sea to serve on a small ship is one of the things that is still practically as exciting as it used to be. Rufus Isaacs found on the ship in which he was signed on as cabin-boy, that there was much hardship and some danger to stimulate an excitement that might otherwise have flagged. The captain of the *Blair Atholl* was a mariner of the old school, hard, tyrannical, unsympathetic, a believer in the divine right of constituted authority and commendably free from modern notions of sentiment. The crew, and the cabin-boy amongst them, suffered considerably in words, blows, and hard treatment at the hands of this martinet; but it did have the effect of making the crew a trade-union of fellow-sufferers, and it is possible that the sympathy thus engendered saved Rufus from a certain amount of rough usage from potential disciplinarians lower down in the maritime hierarchy. It also happened that when the crew, sore beset and greatly daring, decided to send a deputation to the captain, they appointed Rufus Isaacs as their spokesman. The somewhat unnatural selection of the cabin-boy to fill this important rôle requires explanation; but it must remain a matter for conjecture whether Rufus was chosen because nobody else dared risk the captain's wrath and he was not in a position to refuse the proffered honour, or because they thought that Rufus' youthful charm of manner might melt the captain's heart or whether it was that instinct had supplemented the expert knowledge, which they were not in a position to possess, and had whispered that their cabin-boy was to be the foremost advocate of his generation. However that may be, Rufus addressed the captain at length on behalf of the crew; marshalling facts and arguments, he adroitly mingled exposition, persuasion and appeal in a manner that was to become famous in the High Court. The upshot was that the captain relented, and Rufus Isaacs had won his first important case. . . .

After this signal triumph, Rufus not unnaturally became of more consequence in the eyes of the crew, though his status still lacked distinction, and the captain, being of the old school, had his own view on forensic cabin-boys. The *Blair Atholl* was bound for South America, where it found a cargo awaiting transport to India. The arrival of the ship in India bespoke romance of a different sort, romance that lay in the future, beckoning him to a destiny hidden as yet and unsuspected. For as the ship came slowly up the Hoogly, the cabin-boy saw from the deck for the first time the shores of that great, mysterious land which years later he returned to govern. There were no intervening visits, and in his viceregal speech on landing, Lord Reading commemorated this first and other visit, and with it the fact that the age of romantic achievement is not entirely past.—DEREK WALKER-SMITH, in "Lord Reading and His Cases: The Study of a Great Career." (London: Chapman & Hall. New York: Macmillan.)

The Mill Pond

THE surface of the old mill pond is as smooth and silvery as glass, save here and there where the carp furrow the reflections of the tall trees. Out in mid-lake two swans float idly, mirrored perfectly in the limpid depths, and here and there along the shore flights of sapphire dragonflies shoot and glide lazily across the shallows.

Silence sleeps on the water in the heat of the afternoon, and the air is warm and heavy with drowsy scents. Outside, through and beyond the clustered trees, the sun burns the pasture like fire, and the only sounds to be heard are the rattling notes of the corn crake coming faintly, now and again, from the gold-drenched cornfields. A brook feeds the pond and passes out again by way of a waterfall, but its gentle murmur only serves to lull the slow passing hours to sleep.

Quiet though it is, the mill pond is not so devoid of life as it would seem. Under overhanging hazels a moor hen paddles about among the reeds, searching for water insects and floating seeds for her chicks—little black balls of fluff with coral-red bills; a reed warbler is busy among the rushes in a quiet, leisurely fashion, and presently a water rat swims slowly across the current by the lock-gate, towing in his mouth a long green sedge, gathered for some mysterious purpose.

After a while a floating mass of duckweed attracts our attention: on investigation we discover it to be the nest of a pair of dabchicks; inside are five eggs. The sitting bird, evidently hearing our approach, had quickly covered her treasures with water-weeds, as dabchicks will, and had then bobbed quietly below the surface of the water.

For some moments we watch intently for sign of her, and presently we are rewarded with a brief glimpse of a glossy head and yellow-tipped beak as, still submerged, she watches us apprehensively from her underwater retreat.

In the late afternoon a little breeze arises, and sounds become clearer. Listen to the tiny murmuring of the water among reeds and grasses; hear its thin elfin note as it trickles over the flood-gates and down the mossy brick chute from the pond to the brook below; see how it flurries and bubbles over the broad, worn steps of the waterfall. Everywhere the air is haunted with the little voices of the slipping water—"it's like the shadows talking," as Una, in "Puck of Pook's Hill," once remarked to Dan.

"Understanding of the times"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A certain occasion the Way-shower pointed out to his disciples how, during the process of establishing in men's thought the understanding of spiritual reality, there would be many stages leading to the final overthrow of material error. One of these he described as "distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . men's hearts failing them for fear."

History records that some have recognized the significance of the advancing phases through which nations, as well as individuals, pass. In the first book of Chronicles, for example, we read of men "that had understanding of the times," and of their coming to the help of David in a period of national crisis. Truth is never without its witnesses who, through spiritual vision, recognize the significance and appraise the real value of world events.

In the distress through which the nations of the world seem to be passing today, the spiritually-minded show this understanding of the times when they discern that materiality, with its unhappy phenomena of envy, strife, and self-seeking, is surely being replaced by the sense of brotherhood, by just and spiritual qualities. Here, quietness and confidence in good are indeed strength.

What nation, after securing material gain only, has emerged from war richer or happier? Judged by the standard of the real, those whose discernment of the eternal and undying is increased are true victors.

"Understanding of the times" is gained through the unfoldment in human thought of spiritual reality, and the consequent perception of the falsity and futility of material things. Prophets and teachers down the ages have taught this in some measure. But since the time of the Master no teacher has taken such an uncompromising stand on this subject as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who unhesitatingly declared things not of God to be devoid of reality, while all things made by Him express their creator: they are real and eternal. On page 505 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she says: "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal. Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind,—Life, Truth, and Love,—and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the universe in Christian Science."

Scriptural statements of creation reveal the spiritual origin of man, for assuredly that which is made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, is not material. As the understanding of divine Mind unfolds, spiritual sonship becomes clearer, and from this basis all men are seen to be brethren. John, deeply versed in the teaching of his Master, taught this when he wrote, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Obviously it cannot be those who know this truth whose hearts fail for fear in time of distress. Those who know the truth about God and man go calmly forward, discerning the exposure of the material unreal and rejoicing in the increasing unfoldment of spiritual reality. This progressively lifts them to the consciousness of heaven, that is, to the conscious reflection of their Father, God.

Men having "understanding of the times" today recognize Christian Science to be more than a beautiful teaching; for throughout the world multitudes readily testify to the permanent healing of sickness and sin through the application of its teachings. Sorrow, resentment, lack, and unhappy conditions arising from false belief have been superseded by peace and love. Families have been reunited; once estranged friends have been reconciled; while by this same understanding nations also show evidences of uniting in spiritual ideals.

Gradually pervading human consciousness, this truth about God and man represents the increase of the Christ-government promised by Isaiah, of which "there shall be no end." In the understanding of this kingdom, men cease to strive against their fellows, while swords are turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks.

In the book of Acts a beautiful demonstration of the unifying possibilities of spiritual understanding in contrast to the dividing tendency of material belief is pictured. It is related that in the early church "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul: neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common." This harmonious community practiced the teachings of Christ Jesus, proving that sickness and sin could be cast out. Strife and division also, since they had but a mortal origin, disappeared in spiritual brotherhood.

When Job said, "Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding," he not only showed that he had "understanding of the times" in which he lived, but proclaimed a truth—spiritual, unalterable.

The Beehive Dwellings of Italy

AT INTERVALS, the fields near the railway began to be dotted with Puglian *trulli*. These are queer, prehistoric-looking houses, built without mortar and often of uncut stone, and crowned with a conical roof: plainly but little removed in descent from the caves

Where primeval Troglodyte
Turned the torrid day to night.

In appearance, they are half lime-kiln, half beehive: or, again, it is as though they had been drawn, as might a plaster model, out of the beehive-tombs of Mycene, since their exterior mould coincides with the shape of the inside of those extraordinary and impressive monuments. Here, by the railway, they were placed in the open country, and had been built as refuges in which the peasants, who live in villages several miles away, can sleep during the busy months of harvesting, for labor continues there late into the evenings: more usually they have been created for this purpose, and their stone surface is left alone. Even disposed thus, they impart a singular aspect to their surroundings: but when used as permanent dwellings, when, as at Alberobello, midway between Brindisi and Bari, they form entire streets, and are whitewashed except for their conical roofs, that prick the skyline with a row of witches' hats, they seem the primitive dwellings of some forgotten race. And these, indeed, they are: the houses of the vanished prehistoric people who were driven out by the ancestors of the modern Italians. But their method of construction has survived them, adopted by the conquering race. It is very noticeable that most often they are found, and at their thickest, in places where there are still dolmens, menhirs, or other evidences of prehistoric culture, as around Lecce or in this vicinity. . . . *Trulli* belong, in fact, to that unknown world where men were just able, in one or two supreme instances, to project their lengthened shadows into history.—From "Winters of Content," by OSBERT SITWELL. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Oklahoma Sunset

FROM where we stood we saw the clear high line
Of the Big Prairie, purple, undulant,
Miles out against the blinding golden shine
Of west. There, only now, the turbulent,
Dark-dappled, swirling clouds had tossed and sped
To the fierce rhythms of a twilight storm.
The roads were streaked with pools, and overhead
Hung a huge canopy of cloud, dark form
Roofing the earth as if she were a cave
Opening on a Paradisal west!
We stood within it, watching wave on wave
Of flame break on each cloud swell's hastening crest,
Drenched in rose mists flung from the sinking light—
Then suddenly, calm stars, and windless night.

—KATHARINE SHEPARD HAYDEN, in "Sonnets and Lyrics." (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

Rio de Janeiro

(From Sugar Loaf)

FAR down
The lights flash on:
A queen adorns herself
With all her diamonds at once—
Look long.

CLARISSA HALL.

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Scale—That Elusive Element in House Design

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Does the House 'Look Right'?

The Home Builder Can Learn to Know Reasons Why

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

PERHAPS the most difficult problem which will occur in planning a building, whether it be a large residence which an architect is designing, or an addition which you yourself are planning for your own home, will be the question of scale. Moreover, since an effective solution to this problem will, more than any other thing, mark the difference between a graceful building and an ungraceful one—between work in good taste and awkward amateur work—a short discussion of it may be useful to anyone intending to build a house, or to add to, or remodel an old one.

In the first place, the scale of a building may be defined as that quality in its design which enables one to appreciate its actual size. One might object to this definition, however, that to appreciate the size of a building it is necessary only that he look at it. While this is in a measure true, it is not entirely true, as only too many poorly designed houses show, failing completely to give one a sense of their actual size, either because their façade is too empty or, on the other hand, because it is too overcrowded. A house in this latter condition often looks as though all the architectural features of a much larger residence had been crowded into its tiny façade.

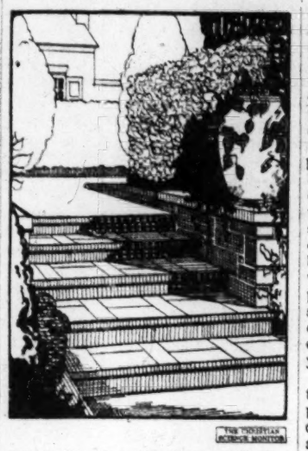
When we say, therefore, that a house has good scale we mean that its architectural features are arranged to fill it up well, without too much blank space, and with no overcrowding, and in such a way that one appreciates its actual size.

Coming to the practical points for designing a house in good scale, we find that there are certain definite principles to be followed. In the first place, it is important that the proper number of windows be used for the façade to seem neither empty nor overcrowded. If your house is already built, and its actual size seems to not show up, try adding shutters. The doorway also should be large enough to give a good accent at some central point, and because the door itself will probably look much too small in the façade, it should be built up with an architectural feature or moldings around it. A door that appears to be too low can be made higher by adding a glass transom light above it.

Steps and Handrailings

Steps, also, do much to indicate the size of a house, for although doors, windows, and other features vary greatly in size, and are, therefore, rather uncertain as visual measuring sticks with which to judge its size, the height of a step is the one measurement which in all houses remains practically unchanged. If, therefore, you make the inside floor level of your house high enough for several steps to be necessary before the front entrance, you will have given a standard of measurement for your house which the eye will unconsciously recognize as constant. Since the height of a handrailing is another measurement which remains almost unchanged in all houses, this height being determined by the height of a person's hand, you will have given another visual measuring stick for your house if you include one somewhere in its design, either as a small wrought-iron railing on each side of the entrance feature, or as handrailings before floor-length windows. All of these things, it should be understood, besides giving a sense of the actual size of the house, will be equally valuable in making it much more interesting and attractive.

The two accompanying drawings illustrate several points in securing good scale. The larger one shows the garden façade of a house where an excellent feature for securing such scale—a small lattice porch—has been used. Such a porch, with its thin columns, arches, moldings and



Here We See the Proper Scale for the Architectural Feature of a Garden.

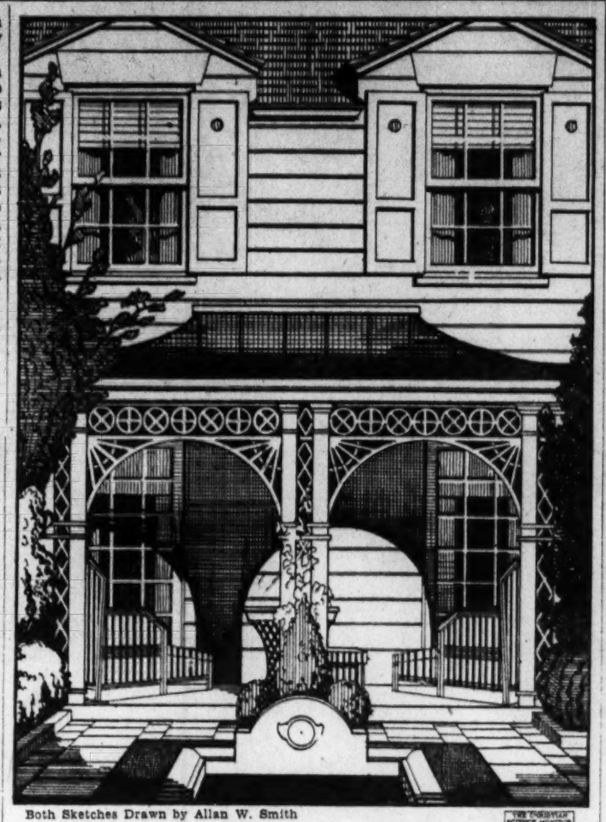
lattices, can always be relied upon to give scale to a house. The low, curving copper roof of this porch also brings a dark accent where one is needed. Another thing which gives scale, in this case, is the feature, so often seen in early American houses, of the lowness of the line of the main roof making it necessary for the upper part of each window to be built up into a shallow dormer.

Another point to remember in securing scale for a building is to use materials which in themselves have good scale, that is to say, materials which give some indication of their size at a distance. For although it will readily be seen that every material has something about it which indicates its size, some are much better in this respect than others. For instance, wooden siding like that shown in the illustration of the house is especially useful in that its regular lines of thin horizontal shadow carry a great distance. This is perhaps one reason why so many frame houses, especially many old New England ones, have such excellent scale.

Scale and Design of the Garden

The garden of this house has likewise been designed with a feeling for scale. In the first place, a visual measuring stick has been given for its size in the small pool which is useful, also, in that it adds interest and charm to the place. Also, the point mentioned above of securing scale by using materials which in themselves have scale, has been applied here. Flagstone walks, besides being always interesting in a garden, enable one, by the readiness with which their size is grasped, to appreciate the size of the entire garden. The feeling for scale has also been carried to the planting, each walk having been edged with a low plant border which, like the flagstones of the walk, enable one, by comparison, to appreciate the size of the larger trees and plants beyond.

The smaller drawing illustrates the way scale changes when it is applied to the architectural features of a garden. It will be seen here that although it is still necessary for these features to be designed in such a way that one feels their size, this size itself is different, and since a garden is much more spacious than a house, the visual measuring stick with which it is to be evaluated should be different. To enable one to appreciate this larger and more spacious scale, for instance, the flight of steps has been made much wider than it would have been in a house, while each step itself is much lower and much wider.



Both Sketches Drawn by Allan W. Smith

This Garden Façade of a House Illustrates Several Points in Securing Good Scale. Notice the Lattice Porch and the Small Pool Which Bring Out Its Size.

Your Garden Club In December

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE approach of the Christmas season suggests several topics for garden club programs. One of particular importance to club members who are interested in conservation, as all garden club members should be, is the subject of "The Uses and Abuses of the Christmas Greens." Some of the materials which we have been using for our Christmas decorating is becoming scarce. Make sure that all of your club members are well informed regarding the materials which they should not buy or gather for Christmas decorations. This will not require a great sacrifice as there will still remain much that is lovely and plentiful.

Your club will want to study some of the plants which are generally known as the Christmas plants, holly, mistletoe, poinsettias, the Christmas cactus, etc. In considering these plants, cultural information is less to be desired at this time than the stories of their origin and ancient usage, the myths and legends which have centered about them, poems and stories and other odd bits of information concerning them.

The growing Christmas tree is another topic of interest to the conservationist and to any who feel that it is impractical to secure a tree to be shortly thrown away. Perhaps a nurseryman will be glad to talk about the various evergreens which may be delivered to you balled and burlapped to serve the Christmas morning mission indoors and then as a permanent reminder of your Christmas Day after it has been planted in your garden. He will tell you too how to take care of the tree indoors if freezing weather prevents it being planted out-of-doors for some time after Christmas.

Gifts for the Gardener

Gifts for the friend who gardens should be an easy subject for any member to discuss. It would only be an enumeration and description of various articles which the speaker, as a gardener, had recognized as desirable. Perhaps suggestions might be given by several members or an interesting exhibition arranged consisting of various gardening gadgets.

Many garden clubs have encouraged the out-of-door decorations which add so much beauty and cheer at this season, the lighted trees, the decorated house exteriors, the window boxes "planted" with evergreen twigs and other materials. Your club might also have an exhibition of home-made wreaths and other yuletide decorations for both interior and exterior use, making sure of course that they are composed of only the materials which are abundant.

Garden club topics, other than those inspired by the Christmas season, might include several which, while having no great practical value to the gardener will certainly be interesting. Such a subject would be "Gardens of Other Lands." Or, if you wish, select some one country for your study, as "Gardens of England," "Gardens of Italy," etc. You might have a general survey of gardening development on those other countries or consider only their fine public gardens. If some of your members have recently come from some of these other countries ask them to talk about the gardens of their homeland.

Historic gardens of America, or botanical gardens of America, would be interesting topics to discuss.

Flower Motifs

Flower Motifs in Decorative Art—a fascinating subject surely. If possible, assign this topic to an artist or to someone who has made a study of applied design. Ask each member to bring an example in textile, wallpaper, pottery, needlework or other form of art showing the adaption of plant forms in their ornamentation. Members who possess some artistic ability might enjoy developing a design with some suggested floral motif, your own state flower for example.

Have you ever discussed garden photography in your club? One club has an annual kodak tea, one of its few social meetings of the year, at which are exhibited flower and garden pictures taken by members of the club. If a photographer can be secured to tell you how to obtain the best results with your camera in the garden, the program will have added interest. Garden diaries might also be featured at one of your club meetings, with each member telling what garden records she keeps and how they aid in garden planning from year to year.

Summary of December topics: The Uses and Abuses of Christmas Greens; Holly, Mistletoe, Poinsettias, Christmas Cactus, etc.; the Growing Christmas Tree; Gifts for the Friend Who Gardens; Exterior Decorations for the Christmas Season; Homemade Wreaths and Decorations; Gardens of Other Lands; Historic Gardens of America; Botanical Gardens of America; Floral Motifs in Decorative Art; Garden Photography; Garden Diaries.

Program suggestions for Garden Club study for January will be published on this page about the middle of next month.

Putting the Garden to Bed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

TO THE thousands of gardeners who come upon the scene each year, the how and the why of the winter mulch is always a perplexing problem. And if one is to believe what he sees, many an experienced gardener is more or less confused in the same quarter. Let us inquire into the reasons for the winter mulch and see if it does not show us how it should be applied.

In the first place a mulch is provided to keep plants frozen rather than to keep them from freezing. If it were possible to mulch vegetation against frost, we of the North could grow tropical plants without the aid of a greenhouse. The whole idea in the winter mulch is to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. This is readily apparent to every observant person who has watched the sad effects of a mild, snowless winter when many of the choicest plants were heaved entirely out of the ground. This, then, is the primary purpose of the winter mulch: To prevent alternate freezing and thawing, which in turn is a cause of winter losses.

The first lesson in the use of the winter mulch is that it should not be put on until the ground is frozen hard and winter has already set in. This is usually from the first to the middle of December in the North.

There are a number of good mulching materials, probably the best of them being the natural mulch of leaves. Leaves used for mulching may be dug into the soil the following spring, adding humus and plant food for the hungry plants. Salt or marsh hay may also be used, as may coarse stable litter and straw, although the last two are apt to complicate matters by introducing weed seeds.

The next problem is to keep the mulch in place, not an easy matter in a windswept garden or open bed. Evergreen boughs placed lightly over the beds and borders after the mulch has been applied are not only neat but will serve the purpose very well. For an even neater job, particularly when a deep mulch is desired, run a foot-wide strip of wire netting around the bed, anchor it in place with small stakes, and fill the inclosed area to the desired depth with leaves. A few boughs placed on top will keep the leaves in place. Fortunate, indeed, is the gardener who is assured of plenty of snow throughout the winter months, for he need take no thought of the problems which bother his brothers in snowless regions.

We Planted Our Bouquets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE in our garden, growing vigorously and some blooming, a number of flowers and shrubs grown from bouquets we have planted. Among them are forsythia, roses, poinsettia, French pussy willows, snapdragons, African cedar, petunias, chrysanthemums and a lovely hothouse carnation.

The forsythia (two of four branches planted) grew from an Easter offering in the spring; poinsettia from a Chirstmas flower planted three years ago and which has bloomed each successive year (last Christmas producing two gorgeous "blooms," really leaf whorls surrounding the yellow center which is the true flower, surpassing in size and beauty the original flower planted; French pussy willows from a flower-show bouquet planted a year ago, one willow is now more than nine feet high; African cedar planted this spring has little new "branches" more than a foot long; the hothouse carnation was a dinner favor and every time we look at it we are reminded of a delightful evening. The other flowers, roses, snapdragons, etc., revive pleasant memories of trips and friends.

Rich Soil

We have a special little plot of rich soil, mixed with a generous amount of sand in which to "plant our bouquets." In the winter we start them in the house. We still have in the house an English holly which we planted from a Christmas bouquet sent us from Portland a year ago last Christmas. We planted 23 berries, only one germinating, and that very slowly. The first year it put forth only about six leaves, and this summer it is growing rapidly. We expect to transplant it next spring, by which time it will no doubt be a hardy little tree. We also keep the carnation inside in the window box.

We began this interesting hobby as an experiment "to see which ones would really grow" and was most agreeably surprised to find so many varieties which may be propagated from flowers and foliage branches.

Patience Needed

The main requisite in this procedure is patience. Weeks, and in some cases months (holly and poinsettia), slip away before the cutting or flower shows the tiniest sign of life. We learned not to pull up the dejected, apparently dead slips, for about the time we decided "this one didn't make it" out popped tiny green leaves. We pulled them at first and in some cases found root sproutings, but when replanted the plant failed to survive the upheaval. Now we leave them strictly alone. If they are really dead the sun, wind and rain dispose of them in nature's own way. If not dead, in due course of time they will begin to grow.

From "bouquet planting" we derived the idea of ripening seed pods which sometimes are found in bouquets. If the branch or flower stem is cut each day and given fresh water, even very immature seed pods may be encouraged to develop. From seeds obtained in this manner I have at this time growing in my garden verbenas, petunias, sweet William (a very special variety), snapdragons, four o'clocks, Christmas daisies, and a lovely purple flower somewhat resembling the bluebottle, except it is very much larger.

Experimenting with all our bouquets, we now have some very rare treasures to repay us for our effort. True, we could have bought most of them at the nursery or seed houses . . . but we would have missed the thrill of raising them . . . precious gifts from gift bouquets.

The Flower With the Elfin Face

Violas Are Easy to Grow and You Will Like Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

FEW home gardeners grow many violas, and considering the ease with which they are handled, one wonders why. These elfin-faced flowers have several distinct advantages over pansies for they bloom in greater profusion over a longer period of time, adapt themselves to almost any situation, and many of them are actually hardy.

Although they do not always come true from seed, we like this method of propagating best, not minding at all if some are off color, for those that are softer or deeper in tone, are equally fascinating. Often there is one that is especially fine that we allow to develop as it will until it is a good-sized specimen, then lifting it carefully, we shear off the rank top growth, and with the hands, gently but firmly, divide it into as many small plants as possible, replanting these into a rich mellow bed by themselves. We have also tried propagating with cuttings, but so far have had no success.

The hardiness of violas depends much on where you live and how you treat them. We have found that some of the so-called tender varieties winter through beautifully when mulched with leaves, or are given the slight protection of an otherwise, unused cold-frame. They like the shelter of the lath house too, and start blooming there very early in the spring.

Here in Colorado, we plant seed at all times of the year. As I write this (late October) there are husky young plants in the garden waiting to be lifted and transferred to the wee greenhouse that opens out of the basement, where they will furnish jolly little bouquets for us all winter long. And still younger ones in the lath house where they will make roots for some time yet and be splendid plants to put out in early spring. Then when spring arrives, we will sow seed again for new plants to send out fresh prolific bloom in late summer and early fall—and so goes the circle.

Choose Your Favorite Color

As to varieties, all you need to do is choose your favorite color, close your eyes and grab—and you'll not be disappointed. The pink-and-rose shades are comparatively new, and therefore not so common in the average garden. We have had great success with viola Bosniaca. Its deep rose blossoms are small and dainty, and come so thickly they are literally a sea of bobbing little faces. They are good seeders too, and will sow themselves if given fertile soil and a favorable location. The compact tufts of Rosy Gem just naturally fit into those tiny patches of soil in the rock garden, while Rose Queen, with larger, rosy-lilac flowers and strong-growing upright clumps, is more adaptable for edging a perennial bed. Haslemere, another lilac-pink, is a great bloomer with neat habits and comes fairly true from seed.

The upper petals of Puck might have been snipped from rich old purple velvet, while the lower ones are a deep, bright yellow. Apricot likes full sun, and the lovely apricot blooms have a tinge of orange toward the center. We also like Sutton's Apricot, and while it only comes about 80 per cent true from seed, I have seen bowls of them with scarcely a variation of that rich, orange-apricot hue. The blossoms are on the chubby-faced order and stems are shorter than the gem type.

All the Gems are popular with us. There is Jersey Gem, the violet-blue beauty growing full eight inches tall and claimed by some experts to be the world's best viola. And Lavender Gem, its worthy replica except for the blossoms, is a soft, deep lavender. Yellow Gem might be drops of molten gold scented with rare and fragrant perfume, while White Gem is a steady little bloomer of pure white.

As Edging Plants

To my mind, there is no color that enhances the brilliant tones of other flowers like white, and white violas, merged with the brightest of greens with their great profusion of bloom, combined with dwarf stature, rate far above the average as edging plants. Besides White Gem, there is Avalanche and White Perfection, both excellent varieties.

The sunny shades are always good especially when combined with blues. Yellow Perfection is a large-flowered variety that comes practically 100 per cent true from seed. The flowers of Lutea Splendens have a rich, golden hue, while those of Primrose Dame are more on the sulphur-yellow order and very effective when planted in masses. Another one that may be depended upon to come true from seed is Primrose Perfection, and it's such a prolific bloomer that the foliage is often nearly concealed by the dancing primrose-colored blossoms.

In the blues you'll like the deep violet Admiration, and Jersey Jewel, also a deep violet, but newer, with large blossoms and longer stems. Maggie Mott is one of the really fine soft lavenders, while Blue Perfection borders on the purplish hue. To date, Arkwright Ruby is one of the best novelties. One could easily mistake it for a glorified pansy, for the large and glowing ruby-red blossoms are slightly ruffled around the edge, like mischievous curls framing an impish face. The little annual viola Rafinesqui is a happy-go-lucky fellow, not at all particular as to diet, sun or shade, and he will cheerfully carpet square yards of ugly space by the simple method of scattering seeds far and wide. These violas begin blooming when only tiny things, often not more than an inch tall, but the plant spreads out rapidly and the nodding faces on the slender stems stretch upward until finally attaining the height of six inches or more. At a distance they give the effect of white drifts of bloom, although the individual flowers are really a pale lilac-white, veined with purple.

Yellow Walls

Yellow painted walls will be a decided vogue this season, say interior decorators. Soft tones, such as corn yellow, sunflower yellow and chartreuse are popular, especially in badly lighted rooms. Ceilings are often painted the same color as the walls. For upholstery and window curtains, blue, blue green and tones of brown are harmonious.

Another Bedroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE urgent need for a bedroom for the young son was met by using the breakfast room. The disadvantage was that the wall paper was very decorative with large colorful birds, which did not furnish a suitable background for hanging pictures or mementos such as a boy collects. It did not seem possible to repaper but the right idea presented itself which entirely offset this displeasing feature.

Panels of wall board or plaster board were purchased. They were set in resting on the base boards and tacked at the top. They were used full length and width just as they came, however they may be cut to fit the needed space. They had a soft tan color and happened to blend in with the tan background in the wall paper. These panels transformed the wall into a restful space at little expense.

A bamboo frame, suspended by wires from the molding, in one corner made a cloths closet. A bamboo rod fastened to the frame in the center gave the desired rod for coat hangers. Natural colored homespun tacked to the molding and extending out over the frame and on to the floor made a neat looking cover.

The cupboard for dishes made an excellent bookshelf with room for collections of flowers and bug collections necessary for school curriculum. The underneath cupboard made a place for shoes, tennis rackets and whatnot.

This room provided a place for quiet study and quite made up for the sacrifice of the breakfast room.

(Mrs.) L. H. M., California.

A Porch Made Into a Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

WHEN this house was built in a suburb of Minneapolis a few years ago, the owners, in coöperation with their architect, had planned carefully for the needs of a family of five. As far as possible, everything actually needed had been included, but a limited budget made it necessary to omit a number of things that were desired. Two of these were a study and a flower bay with glass shelves.

The house as originally built had a screened porch off the living room measuring 8 by 13 feet. While much used and enjoyed in summer time, the porch served no purpose during seven or eight months of the year other than to improve the looks of the house. An idea presented itself to the owners. Why not make this porch into a study and enjoy it all the year round? And why not include the flower bay to increase its apparent size? They consulted their architect. He enthusiastically indorsed the idea, and very soon the possibilities of a charming room with knotty pine walls and the all-important flower bay were envisioned. Within a few weeks it was achieved.

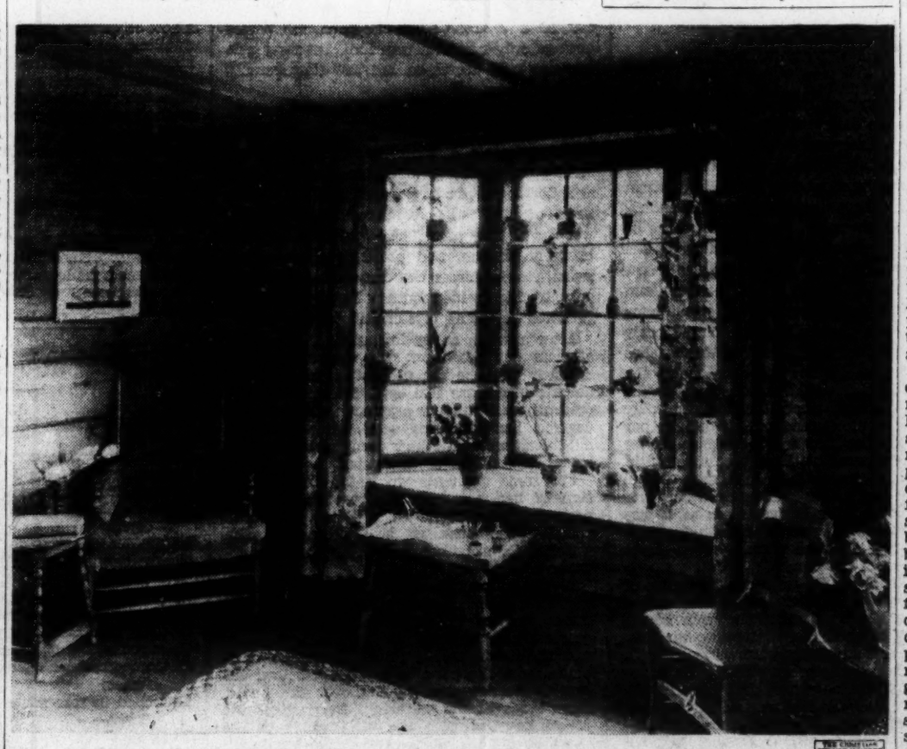
Except for enclosing the open sides of the porch and putting in the windows, the exterior needed little change, for the roof remained as it was. Heating the room involved very little difficulty. Warm and cold air return registers were easily connected up to the warm-air heating system. There was already a basement under the porch and the concrete porch floor was furred and covered with wide oak flooring. All outside walls and the ceiling were carefully insulated.

It is a well-known fact that a low ceiling has the effect of increasing the apparent size of a room. Because of its narrow width this room needed every possible device to make it seem larger. Accordingly, the ceiling was made only 7 feet 4 inches high and treated with textured wall board and solid wood beams. Furthermore, the pine boards were put on the walls horizontally instead of vertically as is usually the custom. It is truly surprising how these devices, together with the bay window give an appearance of spaciousness to the room.

The problem of opening the casement windows in the bay on account of the shelves was solved by swinging them out and doing away with the usual inside screens and storm sash by double-glazing the sash and installing rolling screens. The plate-glass shelves are supported on specially designed hand-wrought iron brackets, and they are easily removable. The window seat is covered with linoleum tile. A small bookcase is built in on one side of the room. The pine sheathing and ceiling beams are stained a soft, light brown while the oak floor is a much darker brown.

The owners feel that the comparatively small investment involved in this remodeling has yielded worthwhile returns, not only in greater enjoyment of their home but also in its increased value.

ROLLIN C. CHAPIN.



Open Porch Remodeled Into Study, in a House at Interlachen Park, Near Minneapolis, Minn. Rollin C. Chapin, Architect.

Blue and Yellow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The modern designer of landscape pictures, especially one with a leaning toward the informal, may decry the use of edging plants, particularly in the way we formerly employed ribbon edgings in formal beds, yet the fact remains that practically every garden has some planting that requires an edging to complete the picture. Whether or not this edging will be an asset or a liability depends largely upon the plant material used in the composition. And no set of plants will answer the purpose in all cases.

If the situation needs a foot-high edging, a combination of Campanula capatica and Linum campanulatum, or Linum flavum, which seems to be the same as the first named, has been found to make a pleasing picture. The blue of the campanula and the yellow of the flax, both of which keep coming all summer long, is desirable not only because of the long period of color, but the association of the two shades is never inharmonious. If an occasional white form of the campanula finds its way into the planting another agreeable tone is added to the combination. And unlike many plants used for edging purposes, neither of the ones mentioned ever get out of bounds, always remaining neat and tidy and in the place assigned them. Both are good in any sunny, well-drained spot; partial shade is not detrimental to them, and the campanula, at least, will endure quite a little shade.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Book Week for the Whole Family

How Many of These Questions Can You Answer?

Last year during Book Week, the public schools of Sharon, Mass., gave out to the children a list of questions based for the most part on books on the school reading lists. The questions proved a great success; entire families took part in the fun; the public library was the most popular place in town. This year the game is being repeated, with new questions. Mr. Frank R. Page, superintendent of schools, has provided us with the 1934 Book Week questions, which we print below. Of course, we must not publish the answers—yet, nor would it be fair to the Sharon project to give them out. But on this page next Tuesday, Nov. 20, we will print them. You will want to save or copy your questions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sharon, Mass.

SHARON'S annual "Find Out" contest is simply one of the means we use to arouse interest in reading and to guide readers toward worth-while books. Each pupil from grade four on through the high school is given the mimeographed list which follows, and told they may use any means of finding the answers except asking teachers or superintendent. Town library, the Boston library, city book shops all helped last year, but most particularly mothers and fathers. So it turned out to be rather a family affair, which seemed after all a pretty good plan, and which partly accounts for the wide range, from nursery jingles all the way up to quite adult books.

Well, anyway, perhaps Monitor readers would like a try at it. So here it is.

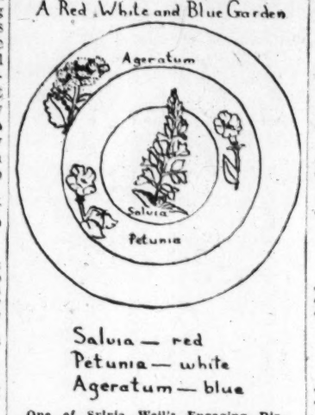
1—"If you will not rise to us we cannot stoop to you." This quotation refers to worth-while books. It is taken from what essay? By whom? (Terribly hard for a starter! But see how easy the next ones are!)
2—What did Jack bring home from his first trip up the beanstalk?
3—Who said, "What big eyes you have, grandmother!"?
4—What little girl once visited the home of three bears?
5—What two children once visited a gingerbread house?
6—And what composer made an opera out of it?
7—"Ask Mr. Bear"? And what did Mr. Bear recommend?
8—Why didn't "Ping" want to be late?
9—How can you tell whether "Jupie" was a good cat or a bad cat?
10—According to the story the number of pancakes eaten after the tigers had chased themselves into melted butter was —— how many?
11—"The Emperor's New Clothes" turned out to be —— what?
12—And "The Ugly Duckling" turned out to be —— what?
13—"The White Cat" was written by —— whom?
14—But "The Black Cat," which children should never, never read, was written by —— whom?
15—"And when the ship began to move, the captain said ——" what?
16—"The fairies have never a penny to spend ——." What is the next line?
17—"Rabbits and squirrels are furry and fat
And all of the chickens have feathers, and that
Is why, when it rains they need not stay in
The way children do ——."
Now you complete the line.
18—Why didn't King Midas swallow that hot potato?
19—A pirate had a parrot named after a pirate. What was the pirate's parrot's name?
20—What was the name of "the Pauper" who changed places with "the Prince"?
21—What is the first "pop-up" picture in the "Pop-up Pinnochio"?
22—What was the twelfth labor of Hercules?
23—Where did Sinbad go on his sixth voyage?
24—What was the name of King Arthur's sword?
25—Who got into difficulties with a "tar baby"?
26—In what very ungrammatical words did a certain little girl express her surprise after devouring a cake labeled "Eat me"?
27—The names of "The Bastable Children" are?
28—Give the names of three of Padraic Colum's books in which he retells some very ancient stories.
29—What were those intelligent quadrupeds visited by Mr. Gulliver?
30—What new encyclopedia for young people has just been published?
31—Christopher Morley wrote a book in which all the characters are dogs. What is the title?
32—Who was Gay Neck?
33—Who was Gub Gub?
34—Who was Rikki-Tikki-Tavi?
35—Who was Flush?
36—Who was "The Cat Who Went to Heaven"?
37—Who was the dog who took a long ride on "The Wonderful Locomotive"?
38—In "The Horse Thief," the stolen horse was —— who?
39—What was the name of Mr. Maeterlinck's dog? Careful now—it isn't the one in "The Blue Bird"—but his real dog.
40—And now you researchers—What was the name of Mr. Van Loon's cat? To get credit here you must write the cat's name, and then this sentence, filling in the blanks, "The cat's name is on page —— of —— —— ——," and those four dashes ought to give a good clue.
41—Who were Shadrach's two companions?
42—What happened to the Widow's Cruse?
43—Who wrote "The Widow's Cruise"?
44—The title and author of the latest Newbery prize book is ——?
45—The Junior Literary Guild has just chosen a fine book about one of our neighbors. Give the title and author.
46—What author has twice won the Pulitzer Prize?
47—Associated with the above author is another, who wrote, at a very early age, "Harold Ramorez." Who was he?
48—Who is the author of "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," and what famous literary prize did she once win?
49—Three fine stories are: "Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons," "The Lance of Kanana," "The Aztec Treasure House." Who wrote each?
50—A poet laureate wrote a fine book for boys. What and by whom?

Following are four excellent historical novels. Name the author and the period with which each deals.

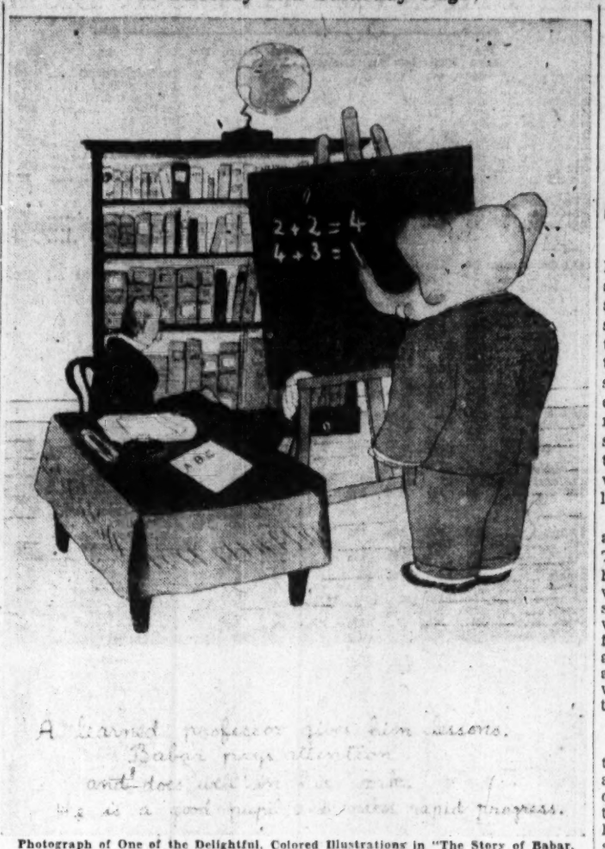
51—"To Have and To Hold"
52—"In the Valley."
53—"Drums."
54—"Vandemark's Folly."
55—What magazine, according to Mr. O'Brien's most recent decision, has a perfect 100 per cent score for distinguished stories?
56—"Realms of Gold" deals with what?
57—What is that good bookshop at 270 Boylston Street in Boston?
58—That remarkable 10-cent edition of "A Child's Garden of Verses" is published by whom?
59—And that excellent dollar edition of "The Wind in the Willows" is published by whom?
60—Who was "The Count of Monte Cristo"?
61—Who were "The Three Musketeers"?
62—Who is the hero of "Les Miserables."
63—In what story and by whom is it recorded that a young man ate 27 cream tarts—and then some?

64—Who was the Principal of Dotheboy's Hall?
65—"100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" deals with (1) vivisection; (2) tooth paste; (3) raising pets. Which of the three statements above is nearest correct?
66—What novel by a well-known English author has for its title the name of a patent medicine?
67—What famous English novel published 121 years ago begins with these words: "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife"?
68—And what equally famous English novel ends with these words: "It is a far, far better rest that I go to than I have ever known."
69—If this is correctly quoted, tell who wrote it; if it is wrong, write it correctly. "All that glitters is not gold."
70—Who was "The Last of the Mohicans"?
71—If you can meet the requirements of several "Ifs," what was Kipling's conclusion?
72—There are two poems each titled "Opportunity." From one we infer that "Opportunity knocks but once"; from the second that it stands always by your door. Who wrote the first? The second?
73—What sought they thus afar?"
74—What is "Basic English"?
75—Mr. Wolfe named a surprising list of books for the library in "The New Doll's House." Give his complete list. This last one is much easier than it looks! And that's all, except these two that do not count in the contest.
76—What is your favorite book?
77—If you were not yourself, what book character would you like to be?

Ours is not a contest, but to do together at home, just for fun. The answers will be printed on this page next Tuesday.



One of Sylvia Weil's Engaging Diagrams in "The Junior Gardener," by Dorothy W. Greene and Rosetta C. Goldsmith. Published by The Vanguard Press



Photograph of One of the Delightful, Colored Illustrations in "The Story of Babar, the Little Elephant," Translated From the French of Jean de Brunhoff by Merle Haas, Published by Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, Inc.

'I Wish I Could Read Faster'

Most People Read Too Slowly—Speed Can Be Taught

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I WISH I could read faster." How often we say that or hear it said. And it is true that most of us read more slowly than is necessary, just out of habit. It is not usually realized, however, that this does not need to be a permanent state of affairs. One can speed up oneself, and also help children to correct bad habits of laboriousness.

As Book Week (Nov. 12-17) displays to us the "Realms of Gold" in which children may live through adventures in reading, I feel we cannot be too thorough in our efforts to unlock for children, and also for ourselves the treasures that lie in enjoyable books. Nowhere along the line of progress from grade to grade, should a child be allowed to remain handicapped in silent reading if anything can be done then and there to remedy the situation. I know I do not exaggerate when I maintain that mastery of this tool, or lack of it, may be a tremendous influence in the development of individual character and habits.

A case in point is a seventh grader of my acquaintance. Normal, both physically and mentally, she evidently did not grasp with the rest, in one of the early grades, the fundamentals of reading at that stage of the teaching. That year, and every year since then, she has been passed to the next grade with the comment "Weak in silent reading." Each year, the dear child has found the material to be read by her class, just a bit beyond her reading ability. The scramble to keep up, naturally resulted in superficiality of work and of thought—and often in "conditions" and failure. Pretending to know what a thing was about, in order to seem like the rest, led her into being more and more unwilling to face her academic achievements with mental honesty. A sense of inferiority, we know, often manifests itself in boasting of how well one does before one's group; and an attitude of unteachableness, based on fear of inability, frequently pairs with it. Added to this is likely to be, as in this case, a decided lack of interest in reading for pleasure; and the wonderful world of books is largely pushed away in favor of bouncing balls, running about, and doing other physically active things that give one no feeling of inferiority.

Happily, this can be changed, but my point is, that we cannot be too awake to such a lack of facility right at the start. Everything possible ought to be done about it, before we say, "weak in silent reading," leaving it at that.

Speed, With Comprehension

For those of us who are out of school—perhaps long out of school—there is heartening news. We can all improve ourselves in the mechanics of reading, if we really want to; and thereby open up richer lands in which to live mentally, broadening thought and experience, deepening interest, forming quieter habits of character.

The idea that the slow reader is the more thoughtful reader, has been long since exploded by experts. The intelligent and able reader reads at varying rates, according to the context and his aims. In general, the quick reader is recognized as the better reader, that is, he has learned how to get what he wants. If you are uniformly a slow reader, therefore, the chances are that you are reading poorly because of some bad habit or handicap.

In the volume by Leal A. Headley, "Making the Most of Books," (American Library Association, Chicago, 1932) the author deplores the fact that most of us have learned to read by reading chiefly textbooks. The constant reading of rather heavy informative material has made "reading plodders" of us. When we turn to lighter matter, we "still plod on." It is well to ask ourselves, therefore, if we bear the textbook handicap. And it is doubly important to see that our children do plenty of reading in books other than their textbooks, so that they will avoid acquiring any such handicap. One way of overcoming the textbook handicap, therefore, is to vary one's reading. Much light reading—magazine stories of adventure, mystery, romance, something that carries us along swiftly to see what will happen next, will help us. Then we push ourselves to read without dallying.

I used to condemn any sort of superficial reading as unliterary. Now I know it may be quite the contrary. The experienced reader adapts his speed and his thoroughness to the type of material and to his specific purpose in reading it. He learns to run lightly over portions of the text that do not meet his particular need.

Seeing the Author's Plan

One real use of a knowledge of the fundamentals of rhetoric is that made by the experienced reader. He catches quickly the author's scheme of organization, sees the key to the paragraph, the "repeats" made for emphasis, the links that connect and subordinate thought. His knowledge of sentence emphasis makes him aware of the author's purpose in relation to an idea. He grasps the author's meaning more quickly because he knows the author's use of his tools.

Someone has pointed out that those of us who have been or are being taught by the usual American public school "recitation" method, are likely to do our thinking in the classroom, under the teacher's barrage of questions, and to do almost none while reading or studying. This brings up another point in improving our silent reading. We can ask ourselves questions, teach ourselves to get thoughts as we read and to relate these thoughts to others that we bring to the reading. Contrariwise, this does not slow us up, but eventually speeds us. We must keep ourselves going right along, though. In the case of a novel or story, the questions we ask ourselves are more in the field of what we expect to happen, judging from what has been going on. The point is, we want to train ourselves to read for definite ideas—not merely to expose ourselves to the material in a general way, soaking up, equally, anything that happens to be there. In a well-written book, containing passages that should be enjoyed for their descriptive beauty, the rate naturally slows down at intervals for art's sake. At such times, the reader may even wish to read slowly enough to hear the very words and phrases mentally.

Do Your Lips Move?

And now we come to another point in self-help toward more rapid reading. Many of us read slowly because we hear or silently pronounce each word. If we are going after ideas and not separate words and phrases, we are overcoming this. But actual work may need to be done to rid ourselves of this habit—which has grown out of reading aloud in our childish days, perhaps. If you do not know whether you move your lips or not, you may wish to ask a friend to watch you when you are not expecting it. You yourself can tell whether you sound the words mentally. It may be because you naturally love the sound of language. That was my difficulty. I love beautiful sounds and I love the rhythm of our English speech. I did not move my lips but I heard the words, just as I can hear music when I read a score. Somewhere I read, years ago, the advice that fitted my case: "Force yourself to read faster than you can hear the words said." You may not like it. I did not. But I rushed on. At first the meaning was not always clear, but as I persisted in this noble self-torture more of the meaning began to percolate, until I can now look back and realize that I do not know when I utterly left behind me the need of hearing mentally what I am reading. At one stage in this process, I recall noting that I still heard the beginning syllables or impulse of chief words. Now I do not hear even these. It has not, however, destroyed my enjoyment of style, nor kept me from slowing down where, for a special reason, I wished to do so. I know I take in more of what I read, and go any amount faster.

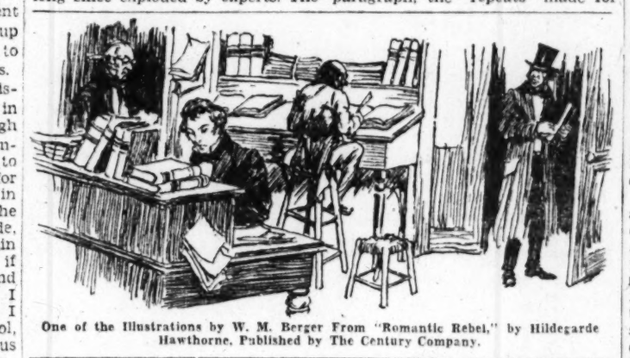
Devices Are Just That

Many experts add that setting a time limit helps one to read a given section more quickly. Reading so many minutes or hours a day, however, is just the opposite of helpful. It is better for one's reading speed to agree with oneself to read, at least, a certain number of chapters or pages a day, regardless of how long it takes. This tends to speed one up. Some persons are helped to speed up by "reading against time," noting how long one page takes, and trying to do the next page more quickly, etc. This may sound dull—but devices are often dull.

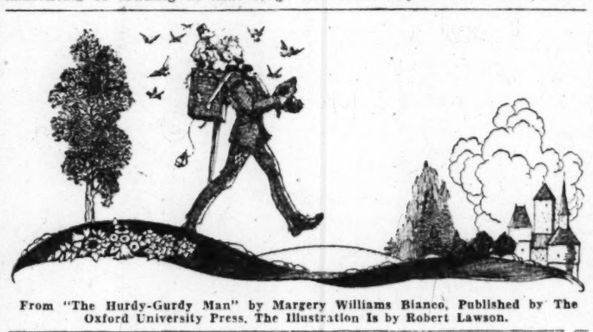
If you feel overwhelmed at the amount to read in a newspaper, because of your slow rate of reading and the consequent feeling that there is "never time to read," you may be interested in the suggestion from another expert that you choose two or three fields of interest, and scan the paper for articles on these each day. Building up backgrounds in a subject is one way of speeding up one's reading, for most people read more quickly in a field they know something about. Having a motive or an interest is, however, the most powerful way of speeding up one's reading. This interest will grow, probably, as you follow your chosen subjects in the paper. After you have found yourself going faster, change to other subjects and repeat the process. Some of your subjects should be light reading. Serious material, without change, may make Jack a reading plodder.

Increasing one's rate of speed improves one's reading, so experts say, and I have found it to be true in my own case and with many pupils to whom I have given special training. But speed must always be used with intelligence. The best reader, we repeat, is one who changes his rate according to his purpose and the context, one who is sufficient master of his reading tools to use them according to his need.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR



One of the Illustrations by W. M. Berger From "Romantic Rebel," by Hildegarde Hawthorne, Published by The Century Company.



From "The Hurdy-Gurdy Man" by Margery Williams Bianco, Published by The Oxford University Press. The Illustration Is by Robert Lawson.

"A Horn That Could Be Heard Over Seven Kingdoms." Frontispiece by Helen Sewell in "Broomstick and Snowflake" From the Norwegian of Johan Falkberget. The Macmillan Company.

More 'Singing' in Our Speech

Short Cuts to Better Speech—2

This Beautiful Quality Can Be Cultivated

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE singing quality is an element of a normal voice. Therefore, it belongs to all of us. This lovely quality that makes a voice sing and ring and soar and chime is sometimes called "upper resonance," sometimes "nasal resonance," sometimes "head resonance," and sometimes just "resonance," although, strictly speaking, this last term includes more. A voice without upper resonance is abnormal, wooden, and stodgy. It thuds instead of sings; so that it is very necessary, if we want voices of charm and loveliness, to learn to bring out the singing quality.

Besides beauty, the singing quality adds carrying power to speech. There are other factors, too, which help us to reach distant listeners with the voice, and these will be considered later; but upper resonance is very important. Have you ever sat far up in the gallery of a big theater and been able to hear an actor or actress even when he or she spoke very low? This was due in great part to upper resonance.

For Public Readers and Speakers

Public readers who are having trouble making themselves heard and who are, therefore, using a lot of unnecessary force will find that they can quiet down and have much happier and more satisfactory results if they will learn to let their words sing.

Just what, then, is this quality of resonance, so valuable both for beauty and carrying power? If you will strike a fine glass with a silver spoon you will hear many lovely little sounds that sing and sing and keep on singing for some time after you have struck the blow. You can also hear the same chiming if you listen when you strike a key on the piano or twang the string of a violin. But if you hit a brick with a wooden mallet you hear only a dull thud. The first sound has resonance, that is, it is made up of a fundamental tone and little overtones (or harmonics) that harmonize with it. It is these harmonizing overtones that make the voice sing.

To explain upper resonance simply and untechnically: Voice is made of the air we breathe in vibration. As we speak, two streams of air in motion come forth, the one through the nasal passages, the other through the mouth. Before they reach the listener's ear these two little streams have united into one, and if the voice is properly attuned the result is a lovely harmonious sound. If either of the streams is diverted, misdirected, obstructed or uncontrolled, there is a discord, as one might expect, just as things wouldn't move along any too well if one threw a monkey wrench into the machinery of an automobile.

In English speech the nasals are M, N, NG. These three sounds are made by directing the breath through the nasal passages which, of course, must be free and open if the sound is going to sing through.

Several helps will be of much value to us in learning to sing when we speak. The first is very important. It is to get a clear idea of what this upper resonance is and does—read carefully, don't skim over the words. Next, awaken the ear to listen to harmonics or overtones and to tell whether they are present or not in the sounds you hear. An aroused ear is one of the greatest assets in the Better Speech Campaign. Still another help consists of some simple practice exercises. If we wanted to improve our golf or swimming, of course we would practice—so if we wish to improve our speech we will practice the singing quality.

Exercises for the Singing Tone

Exercise 1: with a throat very relaxed and open, hum down the scale from A to middle C (for men an octave lower). Begin the hum on an aspirate or gentle sigh (H-m-m-m). Inhale at every change of pitch and prolong the hum as long as can be done without effort, softly and quietly. Don't try to push or force the sound either in volume or duration. The ability to hum longer on a single breath and louder will come with practice and control. While doing this exercise the tip of the tongue should lie easily behind the lower front teeth and the lips should be tightly closed. If the throat becomes tired it is because you (and it) are tense. So let go mentally. Yawning will open the throat. If one hasn't a piano to work with, a pitch pipe will do to start one off.

For a second exercise: On the same pitches start humming M(H-m-m-m), then open the lips and sound N. Alternate these two nasals (M and N) without any attempt to make a vowel sound, although the result will sound like Min-nim, Min-nim etc.

These exercises are standard and with variations are often given in books and by teachers both of the speaking and singing voice. To get the desired results, however, you must practice them faithfully and intelligently and also — *very important* — apply your knowledge to everyday speech.

Applying exercise 1 to words: Having gone down the scale five notes as above directed, intone on the lower note (C) the word Moan-moan-moan (Hm-m-moan-n-n; Hm-m-moan-n) prolonging the M's and N's at each end. Then speak the word moan naturally but trying to retain the humming sound. If no singing quality comes, try again. Intone three times on one breath and speak. Repeat this several times, listening very carefully.

Next intone on the same comfortable note (middle C or an octave lower) the following phrases; then speak them naturally, trying to let the nasals sing or hum. Start all M-words with a hum before going into the word. Do this on one breath.

1. Many, many moons. (Hm-m-man-n-ny, Hm-man-n-ny Hm-m-moon-n-ns.)
2. Hurrying through the lawn. (Hurrying-ng-ng through the lawn-n-n.)
3. Innumerable elms. (In-n-num-merable elm-m-m-ms.)

Exercise 1 and its applications should really be considered as one exercise and taken in close succession.

Now we are ready to bring our skill into everyday speech. This is really lots of fun and most speech fans enjoy thoroughly this part of the game. Those who have been crowding out of their speech this lovely singing quality get a great sense of freedom and dominion when their speech begins to "sing" and they realize the "delicious escape" of the voice into these newfound soaring sounds.

This will be taken up in the next article.

[These Articles Are Running on Tuesdays]

From "Mozart the Wonder Boy," by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher. Illustrated by Mary Greenwalt and Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Irregular With Silver Issues Strong Feature

Commodity and Money Markets

Metals Display Firmness in An Uneven Market

Mildly Irregular Trend Shown in General Stock List

By Forrest Price

It was a disjointed sort of market. Stocks went both ways—up and down. And it was a pretty lively affair at times.

Total transfers amounted to about 1,100,000 shares.

The metal group was strong. Utilities were weak.

The strength of the metals was ascribed to the sharp rise in silver prices in London and Canada, and the probability that the Washington Government would continue its purchase of silver abroad on a large scale.

U. S. Smelting got up nearly 3 points. International Silver advanced more than a point, and American Smelting as much. Howe Sound rose a point.

Consolidated Gas was off more than 2 points at one time. American Telephone dropped more than a point. Brooklyn Manhattan sold off 2½. American Power & Light declined more than a point.

Curtis Publishing was active and rose nearly 2 points, while the preferred got up more than 3. Wright Aero advanced 3½. Douglas Aircraft also was in demand.

Johns-Manville gained 2 and Public Service lost as much. Mullins preferred also dropped 2.

Some of those issues on the down side were prominent gainers in the last week or so.

In the bond market the U. S. Treasury issues evidently paid no attention to the Government's removal of restrictions on foreign exchange transactions. Price changes were mixed and narrow. Losses and gains were established among the corporate issues. Some of the foreigners moved slightly higher.

As a general thing grain prices moved within a restricted area. Wheat and corn closed higher. Cotton ruled steady.

There were few lines of industry that are not enjoying better business. Some report a slow pick-up, but as a general thing improvement is on the way.

The American Iron and Steel Institute today reports steel production at 27.3 per cent of capacity. This is an increase of 1 per cent over last week. A month ago the rate was 22.8 per cent, and a year ago 27.1 per cent.

Electric power production as reported by the Edison Electric Institute for the latest week has had a gain of 5.4 per cent over 1933. This is the widest improvement reported over the previous year since last June.

Both steel and electric power productions are reliable barometers of industrial activity.

The merchants of the country are preparing for the biggest Christmas trade experienced in several years. This expectation is based upon the constantly increasing retail sales.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Financial markets today displayed a rather spotty appearance as strong and weak spots developed in the various speculative and investment categories.

Stocks showed no definite trend. Some specialties found followings for substantial gains as hopes for better earnings in certain lines were renewed. Heaviness of some of the utilities and other issues, however, tended to chill the enthusiasm for a general advance. The news was neither especially bullish nor bearish.

Shares of Briggs Manufacturing and Air Reduction got up around a point each to new 1934 highs. At the same time Consolidated Gas lost 2 points at a new year's low. Curtis Publishing preferred gained 3 and the common was up 1.

A heavy tone was shown by Texas Gulf Sulphur, which dropped 2 points. American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, North American and United Gas Improvement yielded a point or more each. Most of the rails eased, as did U. S. Steel, du Pont, American Can, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck. The oils were fairly steady.

Scattered selling in the utilities was attributed partly to publication of the report of the New York State Power Authority, which stated that the cost of distributing electric power in the State warranted rates only slightly above half the average now prevailing.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market had no uniform trend in the early trading today, and dealings were small except in scattered parts of the list.

Movements in the U. S. Treasury group were studied for some trace of their reaction to the Treasury's removal of restrictions on foreign exchange transactions, but the favorable influence of the action as deduced by some of the specialists in the federals was not strikingly reflected in the forenoon dealings.

There were a few small gains in the Treasurys along with some minor losses. The guaranteed loans were a shade higher to a shade lower. In general the market was about as passive in the face of the supposedly good news as it had been last week when Wall Street was finding fresh implications of an inflationary trend in the election results.

Only a handful of corporate issues showed real activity, and price movements were mixed. Moving up fractionally, American Smelting 5s sold at 106½, Santa Fe 4s at 104, International Telephone 5s at 60⅜, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s at 98⅞, Nickel Plate 4½s at 55, Postal Telegraph 5s at 43, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s at 104⅜. Chile Copper 5s added nearly a point to recent gains by selling at 77½.

Losses were generally small and mostly confined to the speculative classifications.

Foreign issues met fair support which was reflected by moderate gains in Argentines, Australians, Belgians, and French and Polish obligations.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.13	Last Nov.10
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	500	31¾	31¼	31¼	31½
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
9⅝	3½	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
107½	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	600	108½	108	108	107½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	1100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
23⅞	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1800	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
18½	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7⅜	7	7¼	7¼
14⅜	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6	6	6	..
160¾	113½	6	Allied Chem	600	134½	133½	134¼	133¾
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	14⅜	14¼	14½	14½
20½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	1500	16¼	15½	15½	16
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	600	46	44½	46	44½
48	28¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	48	47	48	48
28¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	500	14	13¾	13¾	13¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	43	43	43	..
13⅝	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	25⅜	25¾	25¾	25
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1800	104½	103½	104¼	104½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	17½	17	17½	16¾
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	200	36¾	36½	36½	..
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	500	7½	6¾	7½	..
69	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	200	70	69¾	69¾	69
6½	2¼	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
10½	4½	..	Am European	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
62½	20¾	..	Am ComAlcohol	1600	29¾	28¾	29	29¼
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	12	11	11	..
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	4½	4½	4½	..
42¾	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	22	21½	21½	21
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
45¼	25⅜	6	Am Ice pf	400	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	1400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅞
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	18½	18½	18½	19
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	46½	46½	46½	46
27⅜	13¼	..	Am Metal	600	15¼	15	15	15¼
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	4¾	4	4	4¼
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L $5 pf	300	11½	10½	10⅝	11⅛
20⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13½	13½	13⅝	14⅜
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	22400	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	200	¾	¾	¾	..
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
31¼	20¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	38	37	37	36¾
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	117	117	117	116½
103	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102
26½	10⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	400	43½	43½	43½	43¼
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	61⅞	61¾	61¾	61¼
121⅞	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾
125⅛	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	112⅝	111¾	111½	112⅛
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	400	5⅛	5	5	..
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15½
7	1¾	..	Am Woolen	900	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	1100	41⅝	41	41⅛	41⅝
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4700	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
13½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	14	14	14	..
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	17	16⅞	17	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	100	99¾	100	100
37¼	26¾	1½	Archer Daniels	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
99½	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	500	99½	99¼	99½	..
6¾	3	..	Armour Ill A	4500	6¼	6	6¼	6
67⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	800	67¼	66¾	67	67
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constabl e	6600	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	12	11½	11½	12
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	33	33	33	..
73¾	49¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	1900	55¾	54½	54⅝	55¼
90	70	5	Atchison pf	500	81¾	81¼	81¼	83
54¼	25½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	30½	30	30½	30½
24	7⅞	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	11	11	11	..
33¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1600	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	900	44	43	43	44¼
105	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
16¼	6½	..	Atlas Tack	300	5½	5½	5½	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1600	26	25	25¾	25⅞
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	14	14	14	13⅞
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1700	4⅛	4	4	4

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	12300	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6⅛
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2600	24½	23¼	23¼	23
34½	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	15⅜	14¾	15	15⅜
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	18	17¾	18	18½
111	95¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	110	110	110	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
38½	16¾	..	Barker Bros pf	20	23¼	23¼	32¼	23
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1800	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6½
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	18	18	18	17⅞
69¾	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
15½	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	700	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1900	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	15
10⅛	2½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
37½	26	1½	Bethlehem Steel	3200	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	330	24⅝	23¾	24½	24
16¼	..	..	Blaw Knox	2400	8¾	8⅛	8½	8
10¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	900	8¾	8	8⅝	8⅜
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	57	57	57	56⅞
91	76	4†	Bon Ami A	100	90	90	90	90
28¾	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	1600	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26⅛
28¾	15⅛	1	Borg Warner	1700	27¾	27¼	27½	27¼
21¾	12	1†	Boston Mfg	8600	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	20
57¼	36½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	500	36½	36¾	36⅞	..
44⅞	7⅜	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	500	37	35	35⅝	37½
80½	52	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	55	53	53	..
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pr	200	90	89½	90	90
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	55	55	55	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	300	5¾	5½	5½	5½
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅝
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7½	7½	7½	8⅛
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	4900	5½	5½	5½	5½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	150	29½	29½	28½	29⅜
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	6200	3¼	3	3	3
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	600	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	2600	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Terminal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	8	8	8	8
47⅛	13⅜	..	Butterick	800	21½	21⅜	22⅜	2
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	18	18	18	18

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2900	39½	39	39½	40⅛
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1600	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8½
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	15½	15⅛	15	15⅜
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	10	21½	21½	21½	21½
18¼	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	2600	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34	..
63¾	35	..	Case Thresh	6200	52	51	51	50⅞
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	60	83½	83	83	83½
33⅝	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	5400	34⅜	33¾	33⅞	34½
64⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	12600	31¾	30¾	30⅞	30⅞
5⅞	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	1200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¼
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	890	17¾	16	16¼	16½
23⅛	22½	1½	Central Aguirre	900	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	4500	40⅛	39¼	39¼	39⅜
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1400	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅛
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	39	38	38⅜	39¾
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3600	43¾	43⅛	43¾	43¾
8	1⅝	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	5½	4⅝	4¾	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
28⅞	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Is & P	1000	2	2	2	2⅛
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3	3	3	3
30⅞	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	1200	29	28¼	28¼	29
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	900	5¾	5½	5⅝	..
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	10	12	12	12	..
66⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	11300	61½	59½	59⅞	60⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19½	19¾	19½	..
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	83	81	81	..
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	4800	1⅛	1	1	1
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	2400	½	½	½	½
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	4	4	4	..
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	4500	17¼	16⅝	17	17¼
98½	68½	6	Colfi-Palm-P pf	400	98½	97½	98½	97½
28½	10⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	3400	14	13½	13½	13⅞
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	10	78	78	78	..
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	30	7½	7	7½	..
8¾	3⅜	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	4600	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8⅜
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf 9	100	65	65	65	..
39⅝	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	700	37⅜	37½	37⅝	38
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	73	72¼	72¾	72½
35½	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	3800	32¾	31½	32½	32¼
107	91¼	6½	Comm Cred pf	20	105½	105¼	105¼	105½
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	30	30	30	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	90	29½	29½	29½	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	55¼	54¼	55	53¾
110¼	91	6†	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	110	110	110	109¾
36½	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	16200	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	21¼
3¾	1¼	..	Comwith & So	15300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	900	34½	33	33	..
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2700	32¾	31¾	32	31¾
61	47½	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	47½	47½	47½	..
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1500	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½
47⅜	23⅞	2	Consol Gas	14900	25¾	23⅝	24½	26¼
95	82	6	Consol Gas pf	800	89¼	85¼	85¼	89½
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	8600	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	1200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6½	..	Container A	200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	6½	6½	6½	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50½
68½	56⅜	2.40	Cont Can	3600	60⅜	59¼	60	59¾
35½	22⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1600	31⅞	31¾	31¾	31¾
23¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	5400	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18½
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	90	47	46½	47	46¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1800	67¾	67½	67½	67¾
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	400	5	5	5	5⅛
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	1400	34	33¾	33⅞	33¾
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	500	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14¼
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	900	26¼	25¾	26¼	25¾
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	41	41	41	41
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	2800	5	5	5	4⅞
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	2400	21⅞	21⅜	21½	21
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	6	6	6	..
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	47	47	47	..
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
20⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	9200	20⅝	19¼	20⅛	19
85¾	43¼	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	2300	84¾	81¼	84¾	80¾
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	6400	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	7200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	15¼	15	15¼	14¾

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8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7⅛	7	7	7
34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	1700	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
73½	38	..	Del & Hudson	900	41½	40	41	40½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	3400	18½	17⅞	18	18⅛
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	600	70½	70	70	70
55½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	1200	48	47½	47½	47
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	24½	24	24½	24
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	47
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1900	40⅜	39	39	40
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	13½	13½	13½	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	13500	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞
19	8¾	..	Dresser A	1800	16½	14¾	16	14½
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	1600	97⅜	95½	96¾	96⅜
127	115	6	du Pont deb	100	126½	126½	126½	128½
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	105	104½	104½	..

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
110½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	110½	109½	110	110½
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
19¼	8	..	Elfingon Schild	300	8	8	8	8
31⅜	15	..	Elec-Auto-Lite	8000	26¼	25½	25¾	26
105	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	105¾	105½	105¾	105
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	8¼	7½	8¼	..
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	43¼	43	43	43½
1½	⅝	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	400	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅞
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	700	2	1⅝	2	1¾
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	300	50	49½	49½	..
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	40	127½	127½	127½	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	19	19	19	..
24¾	11	..	Engineers PS ww	300	19¼	19	19	19
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
24½	9⅜	..	Erie RR	300	12⅛	11½	12⅛	12½
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	10	9⅜	10	10
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	700	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17¾
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	40	4¼	4¼	4¼	..

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2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	20	1½	1½	1½	..
12½	2¾	..	Fairbanks pf	50	7¼	5⅞	5⅞	7½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	1300	11	10½	11	11¼
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
62	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr 1pf	80	55	53	55	..
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
4	1¼	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	32	31¾	31¾	32⅜
25¼	13⅞	.41	Firestone T&R	1500	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15⅞
86	71	.6	Firestn T&R pf A	800	81	80½	81	..
60¼	34¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	64½	63¾	64½	64
35	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	22⅝	22	22⅝	..
17⅜	3	.. h	Follansbee B	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	300	9½	9½	9½	9¾
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24⅜	24	24⅜	24
17½	8

Commerce and Finance

Building Operations Show Big Gain Throughout Country

Business and Industry

Latest Building Figures Indicate Marked Expansion

First Definite Gains in Operations Seen Throughout Country Since 1925

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Latest building statistics, showing a marked expansion in operations throughout the country, attracted much attention in Wall Street in view of the belief in some quarters that construction holds the key to the next phase of economic recovery.

The first convincing signs of an upward trend in building since the boom year of 1925 were noted by observers of the industry.

Increase of 41 Per Cent

On the stock exchange a boom in building shares reflects the significance attached to the tangible evidence of broadening construction activity as well as hopes the Administration would proceed with proposals for housing on an ambitious scale.

Some Wall Street students of the industry see a parallel with what happened in Great Britain the past few years. Much of England's recovery progress has been ascribed to the relatively high level of building activity there.

A compilation of building permits by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for October disclosed an increase of 40.9 per cent over September and of 42.9 per cent over the total for October, 1933. The normal seasonal September-to-October increase is about 2.5 per cent.

Permits covering new building and improvements last month totaled $37,446,293, compared with $26,567,925 in September and $26,198,342 in October, 1932. The figures embraced operations in 215 cities.

For the first 10 months, the total was $299,751,129, compared with $260,738,318 in the like period last year, a gain of 15 per cent.

Home Renovation Big Spur

In large measure, according to Dun & Bradstreet's survey, the gain last month was attributable to the Government-sponsored, nation-wide appeal for home renovation.

In banking quarters, it was pointed out, a great reservoir of credit remains hardly untouched and could supply the means for further expansion.

Leading banking interests here already have evidenced their willingness to co-operate with the Government in extending loans for the housing renovation campaign.

Figures of the Federal Housing Administration reveal a rapid acceleration in small loans for home improvement during the past 11 weeks.

Every section of the country has participated in recent uptrend, as shown in the figures on permits. New York City permits increased 43.9 per cent in value last month over the September total.

International Paper Increases Contract Price of Newsprint

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (AP)—In a letter to its customers over the signature of J. L. Fearing, vice-president, the International Paper Company of New York has announced an increase in contract prices for newsprint of $2.50 per ton for the first six months of 1935 and a further increase of not more than $2.50 for the second six months.

It was stated that for the second six months the price would not be more than $5 above present prices unless to the extent it may be necessary "to offset further inflation as measured in any decline in the gold value in a free market of your (American) dollar between Nov. 10, 1934, and the date of our notification to you of the change."

Present net cost to the consumer being $40 per ton, the new contract price of International would bring the price to $42.50 for the first six months, with a maximum of $45 for the second six months.

The letter stated that in 1930 the net cost of North American newsprint to the publisher was more than 50 per cent above the present level.

"The present level has . . . remained unchanged for over a year and a half in the face of constantly increasing wage levels for materials and supplies," it was stated. "During the same period the prices of all other grades of paper had advanced materially. Newsprint alone has failed to advance.

"Little or no return is being earned on the hundreds of millions of dollars of capital invested in the newsprint industry . . ."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Dec. 10

Christmas Clubs Pay $370,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 13

CHRISTMAS clubs throughout the country will distribute $370,000,000 to 7,500,000 members during the next two weeks.

These figures were announced by Herbert F. Rawll, founder and president of Christmas Club, a corporation.

The total distribution is about 6 per cent higher than last year, and the increase in average accumulation by members is about 10 per cent. The average amount received by members this year will be $48.25.

There was a slight drop in the number of participating banks because of mergers.

New York leads in distributions with about $96,000,000. Pennsylvania follows, with approximately $39,200,000.

Merchants Prepare For Best Christmas Business in Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—From far and near come reports of expanding business.

In sharp contrast with the autumn slump of 1933, most business barometers have been slowly gaining since Labor Day.

Retail trade has quickened markedly in the last 10 weeks, prompting merchants to prepare for the best Christmas season in three or four years.

November and December are normally months of slackening operations in the nation's factories, but the strength of the current situation leads business analysts to look for the smaller than usual year-end letdown in manufacturing, while goods already produced are distributed to eager Christmas shoppers.

This is because inventories in most business lines have been sharply reduced, and consumer demand should penetrate quickly to the manufacturer. The situation was radically different at this time last year.

Industry has just come through a summer of hectic artificial stimulation, as goods were turned out at a lively pace to beat rising material prices and higher operating costs under the codes. This year, a pronounced lull developed late in June, and the autumn resumption has been slow and cautious.

Business analysts acknowledge that the autumn revival of manufacturing this year has not been striking, but many see in the recent trends the laying of a base for continued gains, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered.

The first stimulus is expected from the automobile industry, which will within the next few weeks begin active work on 1935 models. Much of the strength of retail trade has been laid to Government expenditure, but Administration spokesmen have made it plain that this cannot be curtailed any faster than private industry can take up the burden of maintaining mass purchasing power.

How rapidly business can do this remains to be seen.

Babson Would Quota Unemployed to Trade

Speaking before the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today, Roger W. Babson, investment expert and business counselor, said that if he were in charge of the unemployment situation he would immediately remedy it by taking the unemployed below a certain age and definitely quota them to the various business interests of their community.

"We business men must support these people either directly or indirectly," he said, "and it is far better to support them by giving them jobs than it is by giving them doles or even government jobs.

"If this quota system were adopted systematically, it would really be no hardship on industry. Immediately the relief expenditures would decrease; the liability for riot and dangerous radicalism would greatly lessen; while in many industries one hand would watch the other.

"For instance, a manufacturer of paper towels would not be hurt by increasing his employees 5 per cent if all industries using paper towels increased the number of their employees 5 per cent, because the demand for paper towels would increase 5 per cent. In a general way, this applies to most industries. We are only waiting for some definite systematic move to prorate these unemployed young people proportionately amongst all employers."

Canton, China, Sugar Business Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—The recently formed Provincial Department of Reconstruction is turning out to be quite a success. The sugar business is increasing now that there is no more competition by Chinese merchants or importers of this commodity from Java. The monopoly yields more money following an agreement with the Kwangsi Provincial Government, whereby all the sugar consumed in that province is supplied by the sugar monopolists here, known as the National Products Sales Office.

In Wuchow the consumption of sugar is 20,000 catties a day (one catty equals one and one-third pounds). From that city the government sugar is distributed to all parts of the province. The monopoly is given the exclusive right of supply of this commodity to Kwangsi.

The Kwangsi Provincial Government, however, will eventually produce its own sugar. One factory will be established at Liuchow and another at Kweihsien, a sum of $500,000 being earmarked for each sugar mill.

Foreign Trade Is Definitely Better In South America

Argentina, Chile and Brazil Report Definite Rise in Exports and Imports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (By U. P.)—Argentina's exports during the first three-quarters of 1934 were 9 per cent greater in tonnage and 28 per cent greater in valuation than in the corresponding nine months of 1933, according to the Department of Commerce.

Argentina's favorable trade balance for the nine months was 280,486,000 pesos ($93,495,000) compared with 207,099,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Chile's total exports for the first eight months totaled 343,500,000 pesos and imports were 122,700,000, representing increases of 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, over the same period of 1933.

"Retail indices show that with the exception of foodstuffs, practically all commodities were moving in greater volume and value," the report stated.

Brazil presented the same encouraging aspect for the period of 30 days ended Oct. 15, as in the preceding months. The report stated it was too early to predict the size of the coffee crop; however, 22,000,000 bags is frequently suggested.

Possibility that expansion of cotton production in Brazil may have been the consequence of low coffee prices was suggested in authoritative quarters here recently. Agricultural department officials reserved any formal comment.

It was observed that cotton grown in the coffee regions is a similar type to that grown in southeastern United States, and that production has increased in the past two years. Northern Brazil produces tree cotton.

It was surmised that Brazilian cotton expansion might decline rapidly if the coffee price appreciated. Brazilian cotton production is receiving widespread trade attention on account of increasing opinion the AAA program in maintaining high prices here tends to promote production elsewhere, thereby jeopardizing the United States predominant share in world cotton.

Chilean Ambassador, Manuel Trucco, recently discussed with State Department officials the question of obtaining some relief from the United States quarantine restrictions against Chilean hay, fodder and straw, which the Agriculture Department has long imposed on account of the alleged existence of aftosa in certain sections of Chile.

New York importers believe a market now exists here for Chilean hay and fodder, and have asked the Embassy to sound out the situation whether modifications would be possible.

Decline in Cost Of Living During Month of October

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The first decline since April in the cost of living of wage earners in this country was noted in October, according to the indexes computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, which shows a slight decrease of 0.1 per cent. Food prices declined, but rents continued upward. Living costs in October were 3.7 per cent higher than in October, 1933, but 19.9 per cent lower than in October, 1929, says the report just made public.

"Food prices declined 1.0 per cent from September to October, which is contrary to the usual seasonal upward movement at this time of the year and also in sharp contrast to the increase of 4.4 per cent which took place from August to September," the report continues. "There has been an increase of 28 per cent since October, 1929.

"Rents continued their upward trend, rising 0.6 per cent from September to October, which made them 5.1 per cent higher than in October, 1933, but still 27.9 per cent lower than in October, 1929."

Clothing prices declined a fraction in this period, but coal prices and the cost of sundries increased slightly.

Bankers Advisory Committee Formed

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Formation of an advisory committee of bankers to coöperate with the export-import banks of Washington, which were created by President Roosevelt early this year to stimulate foreign and interstate commerce, is announced.

In announcing the makeup of the new committee, R. S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers' Association, said it would serve a "constructive purpose in working along with the officials of the export-import banks, whose plans are to cooperate with and supplement the business of the commercial banks and financial institutions of the nation."

Mr. Hecht, who is chairman of the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, said the committee would hold its first meeting in Washington within two weeks.

Charles E. Spencer Jr. of Boston is a member of the committee.

Brazil Becoming Cotton Competitor With the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Nov. 13 — Brazil is becoming an important competitor with the United States in the raising of cotton, more acreage being planted each year to the fleecy staple, said Dr. P. H. Rolfs of Gainesville, Fla., on a recent visit to the University of Alabama.

Dr. Rolfs said that the cotton crop of Brazil is being hauled to the seaports by motortrucks over new paved highways running back into the interior where transportation facilities have been very limited until recently.

Exporters Again Weigh Barter As Means to Aid Foreign Sales

Impetus Given Idea by New Financing Facilities of Second Export-Import Bank—Germany Likely Field for This Method of Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Exporters are once more turning to the idea of barter as a means of increasing their shipments abroad, after a lapse of more than two years, it has been learned. Within the last few months negotiations with business men in a number of foreign countries have been discussed by foreign traders here, but very few specific transactions have resulted.

The present sharp interest in barter deals is attributed by exporters to the new financing facilities made available to foreign traders through the Second Export-Import Bank of Washington. Many hold, also, that they can improve their positions in foreign markets where our Federal Government la' may conclude reciprocal trading agreements.

Mail-Order House Interested

Foreign trade associations both here and abroad are studying the possibilities of developing barter between countries. A large mail-order house in this country is about to open up a new department for the express purpose of negotiating deals with Germany, it has been rumored.

Barter transactions between countries can be worked out in general when there are no ad valorem duties involved, is the consensus of foreign traders. They agree that barter dealings with any product other than those on the free list is an extremely complicated problem. Raw materials are usually adaptable for barter, but manufactured articles are exchangeable with great difficulty and only when they have a definite world value.

Despite the discussion and desire among traders to exchange products, very few definite transactions have been reported to date because of the same barriers that obstruct regular sales and purchase trading; primarily, high tariffs.

In the last analysis, barter has so far been really successful only between governments, foreign traders assert. Outstanding examples are the exchange of United States wheat for Brazilian coffee and the exchange of Russian flax and straw for Germany machines. In this latter instance, it was pointed out, the two countries had to find some common medium of value and so turned to sterling. In other words, it was added, in the final transaction, they had to resort to a fixed currency.

Some Satisfactory Deals

Certain completed deals that have been reported were a shipment of Douglas fir lumber from the Pacific Coast to Germany, in exchange for some wire; and a large shipment of California walnuts in return for gunnysacks, jute bags and steel pipe from Germany. This was a most satisfactory transaction as the Californians got rid of their surplus nuts and received bags in return which could be used in the industry. The steel pipes were sold to the oil industry.

It has been reported that the copper interests sent a shipment of 10,000,000 pounds of copper in return for various chemicals and potash from Germany.

The reason expressed why Germany figures more prominently in barter trading than the other countries was that "Germany is the steepest in the hole," and if it cannot get its products sold abroad any other way, it will exhaust every possibility that barter holds. In this connection it was learned that German groups are circulating throughout the United States trying to find ways to bring in German products without running risks of being held up under the dumping regulations.

Chamber Backs Idea

Various groups in Germany have organized for barter arrangements, O. J. Abell, vice-president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, told a representative of the Monitor. The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin is definitely organizing itself to facilitate barter matters, he added.

Mr. Abell, who is devoting all his time to mapping out barter transactions with countries including Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, France and Germany, said the difficulties in dealing with the latter country were twofold. "When it comes to barter exchange, the things that Germany needs and will accept are very limited," he said. "Then many times the country wants to accept less than it exports, so that it will get a certain amount of margin out of the transaction."

"There is the same situation with all the countries; there is a willingness to sell their products and take a certain percentage of American goods in return, but the difficulty lies in finding a type of product for which there is a real market in the United States."

Curt G. Pfeiffer, president of the National Council of Exporters and Importers, Inc., in an interview, stressed that "barter or no barter, one still has to deal with high customs duties and he believed that not much could be done until reciprocity treaties go further.

News Notes—British Empire

British Industry—British industrial activity was retarded in August by the customary holiday periods, says a Washington report, but the level of business was considerably above that of a year ago. Exports of British products in the first seven months of the year were about 8.5 per cent above the value for the January-July period of 1933. Total imports increased about 12 per cent, while imports of raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles advanced by more than 25 per cent. Industrial production in the first two quarters of this year was considerably ahead of such activity in the comparable periods of 1933.

* * *

Confectionery Trade—Improved economic conditions in Great Britain have been reflected in a marked increase in the consumption of confectionery, according to a Department of Commerce survey. The position of the British confectionery industry, the report says, is better than it has been for four or five years. Recent financial reports of big concerns provide confirmation of this improvement, as does also the fact that the number of insured workers now employed in the factories is larger than at any time since 1929. It is estimated that about £50,000,000 is spent annually on confections in the United Kingdom, distribution being effected through about 250,000 retail shops.

* * *

Northeast England—Appreciable improvement in trade in northeast England has occurred during the current year, says the Commerce Department. There has been an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons in coal shipments from the Tyne during the first eight months of the year, compared with the like period last year. There has been employment of the largest number of miners since the boom period of 1925, and there has been the building or fitting out of 16 vessels on the Tyne, along with the reduction to 84 in the number of vessels laid up in the Tyne, compared with 180 two years ago.

* * *

African Air Transportation—Notable development of air transportation in the southern part of Africa is revealed in a recent Washington report. In April of this year, the South African Government took over the Union Airways, which had previously operated air services within the Union. The Railway Administration, under which the airways were placed, immediately began to extend and improve the air services. It is stated that arrangements for the inauguration in 1935 of a weekly service between Cape Town and Windhoek in South West Africa have been concluded. Of special importance is the plan now reported for a new African air line linking Cape Town with Paris in five days' flying. This plan calls for co-operation between Belgium, France and the South African air lines.

* * *

India Buys Leather—An appreciable improvement in American leather sales in India is reported by the Commerce Department. In the first three months of the current fiscal year, April through June, imports of leather from the United States were valued at 259,909 rupees, compared with 159,323 rupees for the corresponding period of 1933-34. (A rupee equals about 37½ cents.) The Indian hide market, the report points out, is in poor condition as a result of heavy stocks in London.

* * *

Ceylon Oil Duty—The increasing use of Diesel-driven vehicles on the highways of Ceylon has determined local authorities to consider the imposition of a duty on imports of Diesel engine fuel, says the Vice-Consul at Colombo. At the present, heavy oil is admitted into Ceylon free of duty, while gasoline is taxed. The increasing use of the Diesel-driven trucks and buses has materially reduced the revenue from gasoline.

* * *

African Import Trade—Reflecting the marked economic improvement of the Union of South Africa, imports during the first half of 1934 registered a value increase of about 40 per cent, compared with the like period of last year, says the trade commissioner at Johannesburg. Official figures just issued show that imports in the January-June period of the current year were valued at £29,016,813, compared with £20,866,657 in the like 1933 period.

* * *

Radio in New Zealand—Short-wave radio sets have recently become extremely popular in New Zealand, according to a Washington report. The sudden enthusiasm of the public for this type of receiver, the report states, caught the local trade without adequate supplies. However, considering the stocks of these sets available, a very satisfactory volume of business was done.

* * *

Automobiles in New Zealand—The automobile business in New Zealand recorded a substantial improvement during the second quarter of 1934, says a recent report. Responding to a notable increase in imports of motor vehicles, sales climbed rapidly with the result that stocks, especially of passenger cars, were kept low. Registrations of 3524 passenger cars during the first half year approximated total sales for the whole of 1933.

* * *

Australian Cotton Production—A record cotton crop in Australia during the current year, resulting from unusually good weather conditions, is reported to the Commerce Department. Total production amounted to 26,000,000 pounds of unginned cotton, compared with 17,000,000 pounds harvested in 1933.

Good Activity In the Cotton Cloth Market

Large Buyers Place Orders —Prices Rise—Federal Purchases Aid Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 13—Trading in the primary cotton cloth market was perceptibly influenced by the election, which definitely settled one of the uncertainties which has been retarding the operations of many large users of cotton cloth.

A few large buyers of print cloths who sensed in advance the trend of the election came into the market on Monday and took a few large orders for print cloths at bottom prices. A few others came in Wednesday morning and did likewise, but the number of buyers was not large, so that most of the business went to a few selling houses.

The effect of this was to hold the prices down because those mills which had not participated in the initial sales still had surplus goods to offer. Wednesday afternoon buyers began to come in greater numbers and a large business was done. This enabled mills to so reduce their surplus that they insisted on advances.

As the prices went up, buyers bid vigorously for large lots at minimum prices, but failed to get them. Later they bought reasonable amounts at the advanced prices which were only ⅛c higher.

The volume of print cloths and carded broadcloths was estimated by well-informed merchants to be equal to at least two weeks' production at the current rate of operations. Sheetings were not so active but prices were firmer, and a fair volume, including a few large orders, was sold.

Wide goods used in mechanical arts showed somewhat greater activity. This was not sufficient to lift prices, but caused a more pronounced firmness.

The colored yarn goods market including ginghams as well as denims and chambrays is very well sold up.

Thanks to the needs of the government relief service, the denim and chambray mills are also operating at full capacity very largely on government orders. These mills have sufficient work to occupy them throughout the winter.

The activity of the print cloth market had some reflection in the fine and fancy goods market late in the week. There were undoubtedly some large orders placed for lawns which served to stiffen the price structure. Buyers who had been awaiting the solution of uncertainties came in to cover at least a part of their seasonal requirements.

The bulk of the business was done in the lawn constructions. Buyers tried to buy for deliveries extending into next year but mills declined to accept orders beyond December unless a premium of ⅛c was paid. Some such sales were actually made for January and February delivery at the advanced prices. Fancy goods did not fare so well, both volume and prices were below the previous week.

Sales of colored yarn shirtings were made at sharp reduction which made no allowance for the use of color. Rayon goods were not very active. Near-by deliveries were sold in minor lots at steady prices.

Railroad Loans Now in Default

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Corporation says that $55,000,000 of the corporation's $483,000,000 in railroad loans were in default.

He made this known at a press conference at the same time as he announced that the corporation was beginning a study of the financial situation of railroad borrowers to obtain information on the railroad problem.

The railroads in default to the corporation were listed by Mr. Jones as follows:

Missouri Pacific—$23,134,000; Rock Island—$13,410,000; Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee—$1,150,000; Chicago & Eastern Illinois—$5,760,000; Central of Georgia—$2,894,000; St. Louis & San Francisco—$5,190,000; Tennessee Central—$147,000; Western Pacific—$5,063,000.

Two other roads were in technical default for small amounts, but Mr. Jones did not disclose their names.

Asked if he thought the railroad situation was "bad," the chairman said:

"I don't know any other industry that could have lost one-half its gross business and still have so few come to trouble.

"It looks like only about 10 out of the nation's 150 roads are unable to pay their interest. That is an unusually good record."

Good Gain Revealed For Auto Industry

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (AP)—Roy D. Chapin, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company and former Secretary of Commerce, Monday declared the automobile industry during the last year and a half has painted one of the brightest spots on the recovery map.

"Production of 2,019,008 passenger cars in the United States and Canada during the first nine months of 1934," Chapin said, "represents an increase of 41.9 per cent compared with an output of 1,422,946 cars for the corresponding period of 1933.

"Total output for 1934 should approximate at least 2,250,000 passenger cars. This total, which would be the largest output for any year since 1930, would represent an increase of 38 per cent compared with the 1933 output of 1,627,367 cars, and a gain of 90 per cent compared with the 1932 output of 1,186,209 cars, the low year of the depression."

RFC Commitments Total $8,415,514,137

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

TOTAL authorization and commitments of the Reconstruction Corporation in the recovery program to Oct. 31 were disclosed by the corporation to have reached $8,415,514,137.

This included disbursements of $706,149,989 to other governmental agencies and $1,014,575,264 to states for relief.

Of the grand total, $724,988,918 has been canceled and $1,216,626,965 remains available to borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes.

The corporation also announces it is offering some $5,300,000 in municipal bonds held by the Public Works Administration. At the same time the corporation is offering $2,323,000 of 5 per cent municipal improvement bonds of San Diego, for which there have been inquiries.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Are Forced To Lower Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The average prices for the baser metals has been lowered during the week by lead and zinc. The former declined $2 a ton to a level corresponding with the previous low for the year, while zinc explored new depths for 1934, selling $1 a ton cheaper than before, or at 3.75c a pound, East St. Louis. Weakness in prices was due largely to unwieldy surplus stocks.

Silver, on the other hand, rose to 53¾c an ounce on Saturday, the highest in several weeks, following the London market upward. India and Shina were reported buyers at London. Tin was fluctuating as usual with sterling exchange.

European copper prices made little net change, closing at 6.80c a pound. The blue eagle price at home continued at 9 cents a pound. Domestic sales have averaged 900 tons daily.

Weakness in zinc is due in part to the large ore production in the tri-State district. Though production late last month was confined to 1200 tons weekly, it has been over 8000 tons each of the past two weeks. It is announced, however, that mines will be shut down almost completely this week.

Dr. Magill Resigns Treasury Position

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced the resignation of Roswell Magill of Columbia University, who, as his special assistant, had been in entire charge of working out the Treasury's proposed tax plans for presentation to Congress.

The work that Dr. Magill has been doing on tax legislation will be carried on under the direction of Robert H. Jackson, assistant general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and Herman Oliphant, general counsel of the Treasury.

Dr. Magill made a trip to Great Britain during the summer to study the British income tax system. He has never severed his relations with Columbia.

Treasury Head Removes Foreign Exchange Curbs

Money Export Restriction Lifted, Thus Eliminating Delays

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Restrictions upon transactions in foreign exchange, imposed when the Treasury was initiating its attempt to regulate the value of the dollar abroad, were removed yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau.

The requirement that Treasury permission be obtained for all shipments of currency and transfers of credit abroad was eliminated, and in its stead was substituted one that those dealing in sums exceeding $5000 in any week report to the nearest Federal Reserve Bank, so that a tab might be kept upon movements of capital.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the new order would permit people "to take their money out of the country" whenever they desire to do so.

"Heretofore," he added, "they have had to ask permission. We have been accustomed to grant such permission. Now they do not have to ask this permission. It will have no economic effect."

He added that in the past applications for purchase of foreign exchange were approved as a matter of routine by the Reserve banks if they were in the ordinary course of business. If not, they had to come to the Treasury.

Asked what transactions were considered not in the ordinary course of business, he said that all shipments of currency and purchases of foreign securities were soon considered. The regulations which were superseded were promulgated when the Treasury was just beginning its effort to keep the dollar at a depreciated level in foreign money markets. Its intent was to prevent the calculations of the Treasury from going awry through speculative or other transactions by American operators.

The supervision of the dollar's foreign value still continues, through the exchange stabilization fund which was created for that purpose. It was understood that the Treasury had merely found that private American transactions in foreign exchange did not prove of sufficient volume to be a disruptive force and that it wished to rid itself of the routine of approving applications.

However, Secretary Morgenthau expressly reserved the right to modify or revoke today's order at any time he might consider such action advisable.

Foreign Bar Silver Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The price of foreign bar silver for domestic industrial use today was boosted 1¾ cents to 55¾ cents an ounce, which established the highest level since 1929.

A sharp advance in the white metal in the London market yesterday was regarded as the primary factor in the rise here. The upswing in London was attributed in part to buying for the account of the United States Treasury.

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Farm Folk Frolic As Rising Prices Return Dividends

Group of 352 Leave Chicago for 5-Day Tour of Sights Back East

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Some 352 farm folk jumped on a train here yesterday, waved a cheery good-by to the Middle West and proceeded to prove that the farm business is getting better.

They were headed for Cincinnati and Washington and points east and south. They were off on a vacation, just to have a good time and see things they'd never seen before.

Where did they get the money?

"Why, things are lookin' up for the first time in four years," said one husky farmer just before he swung aboard the train. "Most of us haven't been able to do anything just for the fun of it for at least that lo— But prices are up you know. We're getting more for what we raise, and we've been able to put a couple dollars aside for a trip."

The group, composed of what they describe as "just regular" farmers from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio, is making the trip under sponsorship of the Prairie Farmer, agricultural journal published here. The paper made arrangements with the railroads and invited its readers to come along. In six days the party of 352 was formed and ready to set out. They will go by train to Cincinnati, and Washington, by boat to Norfolk, Va., Jamestown and Charlottesville, through the Blue Ridge Mountains by bus, and back home by train. They expect to get back in time to do the chores on the evening of Nov. 17.

They were thinking mostly, when they left, about the grand sights they were going to see. But they also were thinking about the price of corn and maybe about the Government's agricultural program.

Just last week the Department of Agriculture announced some interesting figures. They said that the total cash income of American farmers from sale of farm products during the first eight months of 1934 was larger than the total income, including rental and benefit payments, during the same period last year. In 1933 the total figure was $2,925,000,000 while this year the amount for just produce sales was $3,389,000,000. This year with the rental and benefit payments added in the total is $3,642,000,000.

The increase is because of the jump in farm prices, of course. And, according to government authorities, and the farmer, it goes to show that returns from short crops are invariably greater than returns from heavy crops, which pile up surpluses to sell at bargain prices.

Anyway 352 farmers of the Middle West who haven't been much of any place since 1930 had enough extra pennies to see the sights in the East this year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN 1290kc-232m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO — Daily except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD 1130kc-265m

Indiana

FORT WAYNE—Sundays 9:00-9:15 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.
TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sunday, Nov. 25; 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Wednesdays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m.; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:30-9:45 a. m., WAVE 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD 1420kc-211m

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
MUSKEGON—Thursdays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

TULSA—First and third Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc-214m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.
AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.
HOUSTON — Sundays, 3:45-4:00 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.
WESLACO — Sundays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 7:02-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Named for President

'Roosevelt' Papaya
New Type of Semi-Tropical Fruit Held by Granddaughter of Developer

New Type of Papaya Developed in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas—A new type of papaya, unusual semi-tropical fruit grown in the southern part of Texas and in parts of Florida, has been developed here, and has been named the "Roosevelt."

The fruit is a deep red, instead of orange like most other papayas. It has a much harder peel than the ordinary papaya, which is expected to aid considerably in shipping it long distances, and the developer of this new fruit claims a superior flavor for it.

The fruit was developed by H. G. Stilwell Sr., veteran experimental horticulturist of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Competition Strong For Army Trophy At National Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The national horse show closes its seven-day run in Madison Square Garden tonight with the army teams of five nations seeking the international military trophy, most prized of the exhibition's awards.

There was little to choose between the teams although the United States entered the competition a slight favorite over the Irish Free State, France, Canada and Chile. Sweden captured the event last year but did not return to defend its title.

Almost as important is the battle of blue ribbons, with Mrs. M. F. Yount's spindletop stable of Beaumont, Texas, and Judy King, Atlanta, Ga., in the lead. The Texas sportswoman entered the final day leading the field with 10 victories, one of which was won by Beau Peavine in being judged the champion, five-gaited saddle horse of the show. Miss King's stable of veteran campaigners, the stars of which competed for Locke Brown of New Orleans last year, had won nine blues and was trailed by Mrs. John Hay Whitney with seven.

The leaders faced a battle to hold their positions, however, as William C. Cox, Cohassett, Mass., and Charles T. Fischer's Dixiana farm, of Lexington, Ky., were not far behind with six victories each.

The greatest collection of ribbons, however, hangs in the tack room of Adrian Van Sinderen's Glenholme stable, of Washington, Conn. With three firsts, four seconds, eight thirds, and one fourth, the New England stable had won a total of 16 awards.

Government Called To Aid Dry States By Texas Baptists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 13—The Federal Government was taken to task for its alleged failure to protect dry states from the liquor traffic, after its pledge to safeguard them, by the Baptist general convention of Texas, which ended its annual sessions here Nov. 10.

In resolutions adopted by the convention the Government and President Roosevelt were implored to discontinue a practice described as the sale of revenue licenses to sell whisky in prohibition areas. Reference was made to the $1000 federal excise tax being imposed on sellers of "hard" liquors in Texas. This State has legalized 3.2 per cent beer, but has not otherwise repealed its constitutional prohibition.

The subject was introduced in the convention through the report of the committee on civic righteousness. That report, characterizing repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as "our greatest moral and spiritual slump," authorized by "less than 30 per cent of the voting population," continued:

"From the time beer was legalized on through the period when the Eighteenth Amendment was finally repealed there has been an increasingly ghastly record of drunkenness and crime of various kinds in high places and low."

Tomayo Leads in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 13 (AP)—Franz Tomayo, former Chancellor, apparently was elected president of Bolivia in Sunday's general election. With tabulations not entirely complete, Tomayo had 8638 votes to 5915 for Juan Maria Zalles, the Liberal Party nominee. Señor Tomayo was the candidate of the Republican Party.

W.C.T.U. Presents Educational Plan As Repeal Reply

Field of Study Widened From Public Schools to Adult Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13—Making education against alcohol the first answer to the repeal of prohibition, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will offer to the United States the best instruction on the subject that any nation has had, if the project to expend $500,000 for the purpose during the next five years is carried out.

Better material than has ever before been available for the schools is now in preparation. Demands are coming in for it faster than they can be filled. Interest of educators is growing very rapidly.

Beyond the schools lies the general public, and here the W. C. T. U. proposes to do a larger work in telling adults about the harm of alcohol than has been attempted at any time. It will not concentrate on children to the neglect of their elders, but proposes to use many means to reach old and young.

New Field to Till

Little organized endeavor has previously been made to instruct adults in the facts about alcohol. Much has been said about the evils of the saloon, etc., but as to the character of alcohol itself, the older generation offers a new field to till, as the W. C. T. U. sizes it up.

The significance of this urge to get the effects of alcohol before the United States was indicated in the presidential address of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the national W. C. T. U. and author of its five-year plan of alcohol education. Mrs. Smith recalled that through the influence of earlier members of the W. C. T. U. the states wrote into their laws requirements for the teaching of alcohol's physical effects.

Though most of the liquor legislation has lately been wiped out, these educational laws have survived, and only one state at present has no such legislation.

Written Into Constitutions

"The teachers of that day, having before them the object lessons of drink and its effect upon childhood, labored faithfully to write this statute into the hearts of their pupils," Mrs. Smith continued. "So well did they succeed that a generation of voters came out of these schoolhouses and wrote prohibition into state and federal laws and constitutions.

"The legal liquor traffic passed, the drunkard's home disappeared, no longer was the horror of drink facing the teachers. Granted, there was violation of the law, but drinking was reduced to a minimum.

"The teachers were largely a new generation; school methods had changed; curriculums were extended and teachers overcrowded. It is not strange that this feature was given little attention. Thus the present generation, up to 25 years of age, perhaps, has had minimum of scientific temperance teaching."

Training of Teachers

The major part of the half million dollar fund will go into school use, it is stated by Mrs. Smith.

More teachers skilled in the knowledge of alcohol and able to instruct other teachers will be put in the field, she said. They will contact the schools and also the normal schools which train teachers.

Production of aids and material for factual and visual instruction in what alcohol is and does will be enormously helped by the five-year plan.

How this part will be developed is sketched by Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, director of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the national W. C. T. U. Miss Palmer was originally a school teacher and served for six years as state superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota.

Suited to School Needs

"This will be the first time a program of alcohol education has been set up in the pedagogical manner adapted specifically to school needs of all educational levels," she observed.

"In the past scientifically accurate material was available, but it had to be adapted by the teachers who were particularly interested.

"More than 80,000 copies of the syllabus in alcohol education, on which our program is based, have gone out since it first came from the press last December. The syllabus is the only thing in print which covers the different phases of alcohol in a systematic organized sequence."

Exhibits designed to show by first-hand contact the nature and actions of alcohol are in preparation. Much remains to be done in their development. They will furnish concrete demonstrations in the form of projects on the effects of alcohol to be taken up by school and other classes.

Definite Instructions Given

"It is of the greatest advantage to children to work out these things for themselves," commented Miss Palmer. "Hence we must set out definite instructions as to the way these experiments are to be carried out. The description must be in language so understandable that anybody can do them. We shall also have charts outlining the findings of the demonstrations.

"Slides and films will be made available for classrooms and general audiences. Exhibits will be arranged for conventions, clubs, conferences, state and county fairs, and larger expositions. Radio will also have its part."

Incidentally the W. C. T. U. established yesterday a department of radio.

The five-year plan also calls for the Christian citizenship department of the W. C. T. U. offering the public an informational program dealing with the social and economic effects of alcohol.

Indorsed by Club Women

As a sign of the rising interest in temperance training Miss Palmer noted the recent pronouncement of the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, urging club members to study the effects of alcohol.

Education, however, is by no means regarded by the National W. C. T. U. as its single goal. In her five-year program adopted yesterday, Mrs. Smith emphatically coupled law with education. She pointed out that the only process by which abolition of the liquor traffic could be won was by law either national, state or local. As she puts it, "You cannot educate a brewer."

Possibility of a new third party embracing the drys from the older parties who find no expression there was raised yesterday by Prof. Milton Conover of Yale University, professor of public administration. He is also president of the newly organized National Temperance and Prohibition Council, embracing 33 dry organizations.

The Democratic Party will split because of the mixture of elements within it, Professor Conover predicted. He pointed to the need of a party sympathetic to the administration of liquor legislation after its passage.

This convention, the first the W. C. T. U. has held since repeal, is its largest of the last few years.

Secret Tunnel of Incas Claimed Found in Chile

ARICA, Chile, (By U. P.)—A group of Arica youths believe they found the entrance to the secret tunnel which legend says the Incas used for communication with Cuzco, city of the Sun, capital of the Ancient Empire.

If it exists, such a tunnel would be about 350 miles long, rising from sea level to over 12,000 feet, to the plateau on which Cuzco lies. A similar tunnel is supposed to have existed from Lima into the mountains. The youths started to explore the Inca cave on the slopes of Morro hill. With a cord and flashlights, they went a mile into the heart of the mountain.

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Chas. E. Young, Manager

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Travel

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Hoover Appeals For Support Of Private Charities

Says Burden on Agencies Has Increased Despite Federal Expenditures

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Former President Hoover believes that voluntary private charity has "an ever-increasing burden" despite governmental relief efforts.

"The governmental authorities, local and national," Mr. Hoover said last night in an address urging support for San Francisco's Community Chest, "have of necessity had to help with that duty (unemployment relief) at the expense of the taxpayer. But even so, the vast network of voluntary agencies under our community chests, the Red Cross and our other great institutions have an ever-increasing burden."

Mr. Hoover recalled that five years ago as President he established the mobilization for human needs campaign and asserted:

"This multitude of charities and services is the living expression of the conscience and of the heart of the nation for the underprivileged, the homeless and those broken in life. These institutions, with our schools and churches, glorify our national name. We can take just pride that in no country in the world is such generosity poured forth as that which has so marked our nation. This is half our nation's answer to the age-old question:

"'Am I my brother's keeper?'"

Hoover Joins in Review Of San Jose Parade

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—Former President Hoover made one of his infrequent public appearances to review the San Jose "Loyalty Parade," featuring the Armistice Day celebration here, to speak afterward.

In his address he declared in part:

"This is a day of memory dedicated to the men who laid down their lives that this country might live. It is a day of thanksgiving that 16 years ago the shambles of trench warfare ended, a day of great pride for the purposes for which the great war was fought.

"It is a day of loyalty to pledge faith in the liberties which we as Americans have defended."

Police who attempted to curb children authograph seekers were waved aside by the former President.

"That's all right, I'll sign for them," he agreed. "I have a rule that we sign only those for applicants under 15 years of age. I was a boy once myself."

New Support Given President on Power

(Continued from Page 1)

as a thing apart from production and transmission costs."

It always has been contended by private companies, the summary explains, that such a determination of distribution costs is impossible. This secretiveness, according to the White House contention, was "to involve regulation in a maze of fictitious valuations and operating expenses," and to provide an impenetrable excuse for wide differentials in rates in various parts of the country.

Got Their Own Data

To penetrate this veil of secrecy, the commission, during its three-year survey, actually in some instances sent its agents into the country to count poles, measure wires and count customers because the private companies would not furnish the data.

Out of this study it evolved the sensational conclusion that the actual variations between distribution costs are so slight between different localities that one formula could, and should, be used to cover entire states or even larger sections of the country. This formula the commission offers to all civil officials interested.

Applying this formula to the northeastern states the report estimated that costs there warranted a rate of "not more than 3½ cents a kilowatt hour for .. use of 50 kilowatt hours a month, instead of the average of 6 cents which these customers are now paying."

Insisted Rates Too High

It insisted that the companies would still make a fair profit if their rates were cut to 3½ cents.

The report finally went into the general question of public vs. private ownership of electric utilities, estimating that other things being equal the public system can always sell power profitably at ½ cent a kilowatt hour less than the private company.

The document is admittedly made public at this time in the hope of influencing the Senate to ratify the treaty which it rejected last year. But while chances may be more favorable to Mr. Roosevelt with his new Congress during the coming year, sentiment in Canada is reported to be growing increasingly less favorable.

Tourist Registration At St. Petersburg Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Chamber of Commerce Tourist Registration Bureau recently registered 473 visitors in one day. This was the largest number ever registered here on any single day in November. The second largest November day ever recorded was on Nov. 13, 1933, when 442 persons registered.

The total registration up to Nov. 6 was 6324, a gain of 3058 over the same period last year. Of the 473 who registered on the record day were 90 from New York, the state that has been in the lead all season; Massachusetts, 59; New Jersey, 58; Pennsylvania, 49; Maine, 30; Michigan, 28; Ohio, 26; Illinois, 21; Canada, Indiana and Wisconsin, 16 each, and Connecticut, 15.

U. S. Ship Quits Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 13 (AP)—The United States Cruiser Tuscaloosa left last night for Norfolk, Va., after a week in Buenos Aires on her shakedown cruise. Officers of the warship were dined by the American colony. The sailors enjoyed themselves at barbecue parties given by American packing houses and factories.

Soviet-Land Jolts Henry

Before He Landed, He Knew All About It, But After Seeing Both Sides He Could Give Two Positive And Contradictory Answers, Mixed Truth

Intourist Sees He Always Gets Chicken

A member of the Monitor's staff revisits England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there, and then goes to unfamiliar Russia. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the thirteenth.

Moscow

Dear Prue:

I think perhaps I am the wrong person to have come to Russia, Prue before I came here my ideas about the Soviets were all clear cut. If you asked me what I thought about Communism, I could tell you. I disapproved some matters and approved others. Things were in good, plain, understandable black and white. Now things are all obscure; they are either gray or perhaps dappled.

Everything is confused. I don't know where I am. I am inclined to think it is a great mistake for anybody to come to Russia! Certainly, if you want to argue about Russia, stay out of it. To come here will only unsettle your views.

Moscow

Most people who make the trip, I suppose, go through this same period of confusion. Then human nature reasserts itself. They swing back to the prejudices and enthusiasms which they brought with them. They find what they are looking for. Previously I could not understand how two people could come to Russia, travel in the same car, eat the same food, see the same things, and then emerge with two diametrically different stories. But now I do understand it. The two interpretations exist side by side in nearly everything you see here. The question is not in the thing seen, but in the person seeing. It is all a matter of approach.

You will tell me that it is an easy thing, at any rate, to set down whether the people I see in the streets of Moscow are well-clothed or ill-clothed, hungry or fat; prosperous or discontented. Well, Prue, it isn't easy. If you judge their looks from one point of view, they are very badly off, indeed; from another, they are doing fairly well. If you judge them by American living standards, the people I see down in the streets below me as I write are miserably clothed; the women all wear shawls over their heads; the men are coarsely dressed.

Let me take a glance now. This Intourist hotel room, by the way, has a ceiling 2? feet high; it is simply enormous. The furniture is the oddest sort of stuff; it is heavy and massive and apparently collected in odd lots from homes of the expropriated well-to-do. Well, as I look down, there goes a man dressed in fair European garb, but with cheap white tennis shoes on his feet! Good shoes are a luxury, very expensive. That little item is illuminating.

On the other hand if you approach the question from what the Russians were wearing five or 10 years ago, or what they will be wearing 10 years from now, the answer is quite different. The Russian masses never did have high living standards; it would take only a little improvement to make things seem much brighter.

You will say: "Well, at least, my dear brother, you may tell me what you eat yourself; that will be something to go by." Nothing could be a greater mistake. This is what I had for dinner: excellent Russian soup made of red cabbage, "mit fleisch," or meat, as the German menu expresses it; cucumber and tomato salad (very good); fried chicken with lots of white meat; ice cream and small cakes. Does that mean the Russian is living off the fat of the land? Not a bit of it.

It means that I, like every other foreign visitor in Russia under the guardianship of "Intourist," am a special protégé of the state, and that—just as long as my trip continues—I shall have whatever of luxury Russia offers even if the rest of the country starves. I don't think there is very much actual starving now in Russia (I may be wrong about it, but I am told the crop failure, famine period is pretty well over), but I have seen queues of 20 or 30 shawled women and seedy men waiting for their rations of half a loaf of dark bread—and mighty glad to get it!

Meanwhile, I get my chicken and the Soviet secures something it cherishes even more—my foreign currency, or "valuta," with which it buys European and American machinery. The outside world won't take Russian paper roubles; for the most part, it won't even give Russia credit; therefore, Russia is desperately anxious to get the wherewithal with which to buy imports. Even the Nazi or capitalist will be welcomed in Russia today if he is under Intourist tutelage, so long as he has paid for his trip in "valuta."

Well, then, Prue, here is another point. How much freedom does the visitor have in Russia? I have been very eager to watch that matter. Again I am baffled. I could give two positive and contradictory answers—each of them partly right, and both of them wrong!

You see, our opportunities to see what is going on are arranged this way: My ticket carries a provision for two hours free sight-seeing, with guide, each day. The rest of the day I spend as I please. This particular hotel happens to be well filled with tourists. We go down in the morning and look at the day's notice board. Half a dozen two-hour trips are offered, and we can choose any one. The trip will be made in a big American car. The trip I took this morning was to a factory, followed by a museum. This afternoon, if I want another trip, I can go by paying an additional sum. Personally, I prefer to go out by myself. The guides are usually girls with a fair knowledge of English.

They do the best they can, poor things. If you do not understand my sympathy, it is because you have never seen numbers of tourists in the mass, or heard the questions they ask. The excellent Mrs. Mulisifer is quite put out with them.

You will see why we lean so much on the guides, and catechize them, and demand that they read this and that, or ask such a worker such and such a question. We read also the Moscow Daily News, in English, which seems one long directors' report of economic developments, interspersed with rather vainglorious reflections on Soviet superiority, and very frank attacks on individual instances of Communist shortcomings. It is typical of what is being read today all over Russia. Young Washington, himself a newspaper man fumes at the lack of "real" news.

So there you are, Prue. I should say that an intelligent man, with his eyes about him, could get a pretty clear view of Russia today, or, at least, the superficial note of it. If I were seeing only one side of the story, I am sure I should not be so confused. On the other hand, the language barrier is extreme.

Affectionately,
HENRY.

Insulls' Efforts To Get Bank Help Declared Failure

Stuart Tells of Futile Appeals to New York and Chicago Institutions

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A futile effort to enlist the aid of New York and Chicago banks to steady the tottering Insull empire has been related to a jury by Harold L. Stuart, head of the bondhouse of Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Mr. Stuart, one of the 16 codependants on trial with Samuel Insull on charges of using the mails to defraud, testified yesterday that a "standstill agreement"—an arrangement whereby the bankers would agree to carry loans without added collateral—failed when success appeared imminent.

"In the last part of 1931," Stuart said, "the country's financial condition was not good. Utilities investments and corporation securities had large loans from New York and Chicago banks, about $40,000,000 or $50,000,000, mostly on demand.

"Because of declining market prices, the banks wanted added collateral. So the Chicago banks were interviewed—not by me—to see what could be done."

Explaining a trip to New York he made with Samuel Insull Jr., Stuart said some of the banks there appeared willing to co-operate and others asked for additional information.

"The agreement never went through," Mr. Stuart concluded curtly.

Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland steel magnate, yesterday denied he had routed Samuel Insull in a huge stock war but it was shown that he emerged with a $56,000,000 prize.

Pictured by the Insull mail fraud prosecution as the man who all but threw Insull from his throne in 1930, Mr. Eaton testified as a defense witness. He said their $56,000,000 stock deal was entirely friendly, and spoke admiringly of Mr. Insull's ability.

Mr. Stuart termed Insull "the greatest business man I ever knew."

Mr. Stuart met a raking fire of questions from Mr. Salter which covered every one of the financial practices by which it is charged Insull investors were defrauded. Mr. Stuart denied none of the transactions, but insisted every one was done in good faith.

As president of the Corporation Securities Company, target of the mail fraud case, and as president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., which helped Mr. Insull organize it, Mr. Stuart was regarded as a witness second only in importance to Insull himself.

He admitted that Halsey, Stuart & Co. received stock worth $25,000,000 when "corp" was organized, but insisted this was only a fair "reimbursement" for expenses. Prosecutors called it a bonus.

He admitted, slowly but less reluctantly than Mr. Insull, that back in 1929 the Insull family sold $4,500,000 in stock to Insull Utility Investments, Inc., making the deal through his own firm, and then concealing it.

One of the most prominent securities dealers of the country, Mr. Stuart, blandly admitted that he misjudged the value of one Insull stock by $85 a share.

He was "amazed" when stock in Insull's Utility Investments, Inc., came on the market in 1929 at $30 a share, he said.

"I thought it would sell at $15—in a year," he said.

Fred A. Scheel, an officer of the Utility Securities Company, "sales department" of Samuel Insull's utility and financial system, and Edward J. Doyle, who held posts in four important Insull corporations, testified today.

Mr. Scheel testified that he lost his personal fortune in Insull stock on a "tip" from Samuel Insull himself. But he told of his loss without rancor and praised Mr. Insull as a "great business man and a friend."

Mr. Doyle returned an apologetic "I can't recall" to questions about the transactions under fire in the mail fraud case.

A leader in Chicago charities appeared to testify in behalf of Samuel Insull Jr. The character witness was Joel D. Hunter, superintendent of the United Charities, who explained that the younger Insull was now chairman of that organization's executive committee and had been its president.

"Do you know his reputation?" asked Attorney Thompson, who represents both the Insulls.

"I do, and it is good," Mr. Hunter responded.

Educators to Join In Opening Units Of Hershey School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Penna., Nov. 13—Prominent educators from many parts of Pennsylvania and other states will meet here on Thursday to attend the dedication of the new buildings of the Hershey Industrial High School, an institution for educating and training orphan boys for positions in business, commerce or trade for which they are best suited.

Overlooking Hershey and the Lebanon Valley from a high ridge of the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the group of buildings include a junior-senior high school and trade shops, a large auditorium, gymnasium and swimming pool. They have a capacity of 1500 students.

The institution was founded by M. S. Hershey, prominent chocolate manufacturer, in 1909, and the new buildings are a gift from the founder. The trade school opened on Sept. 5, with an enrollment of 86 boys. Present plans call for a 3½-year trade course making eligible boys of 14 years or older who have completed successfully the first half of the ninth grade. Graduates of the school are usually at the stage of mechanical ability of junior craftsmen.

New York Grant to Aid Adult Education Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—An emergency grant of $50,000 has been received by New York University from the General Education Board for a program of teacher training and research in connection with emergency adult education activities in New York City. A part of the grant will be used to strengthen the administrative and supervisory staff conducting the adult education program. Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, acting director of the University's Division of General Education, will direct the program.

The grant will supplement $1,500,000 of relief funds which has been appropriated for the State adult education project here.

Pennsylvania Gives Art Students Voice In College Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—A student advisory board has been formed at the college of liberal arts for women at the University of Pennsylvania here, it was announced by Dr. Merle M. Odgers, dean of the college.

Designed to foster closer coöperation and a better understanding between the undergraduate body and the administration and faculty, the new board consists of four undergraduates who are appointed by Dr. Odgers and who will meet with him at regular intervals to discuss such topics as curriculum, registration procedure, conduct of student activities, the advisory system and all others touching upon the interests of the students.

"Formation of the board was inspired by the belief that frank discussion by a reasonably large and representative group of students would serve to give a clear indication of the undergraduates' attitude toward the educational program of the college and its objectives," Dr. Odgers said.

"In addition, it was felt that it would provide a medium through which the administrative and faculty viewpoint on college problems could be presented and interpreted to the student body most effectively."

Chair of Peace Offered On Faculty of Brenau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Nov. 13—A Chair of Peace as a new professorship on the faculty of Brenau College has been offered to Miss Jeannette Rankin, former Congresswoman from Montana and at present a leader in the Georgia Peace Society.

Miss Rankin, who was the first woman elected to the United States Congress, in 1917, spoke here recently before the Political Economy and Journalism classes. She will offer a series of lectures at Brenau open to the public, presenting problems of disarmament.

Reilly Heads Irish Cause

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—John J. Reilly of Philadelphia was elected president of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic Nov. 11, at the final meeting of the two-day session. Mr. Reilly succeeds Captain Dennis M. Malloy of Chicago, who was elected first vice-president.

France to Decorate American Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania and professor of English literature, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France by the President of the French Republic, it was announced at the university yesterday.

Awarded for Dr. Penniman's services to French literature and Franco-American intellectual relations, the decoration will be formally presented by M. Marcel deVerneuil, French Consul General in this city, on Nov. 14, at a short ceremony to be conducted in College Hall of the university.

During his service as acting-provost and later as provost of the university, Dr. Penniman has contributed in many instances to the promotion of a better understanding between scholars in France and in this country and has taken a prominent part in the honoring of distinguished French citizens.

Court Finds Against Price-Fixing Feature Of Automobile Code

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 12 (AP)—Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught ruled today that price-fixing provisions of the NRA retail automobile dealers' code are unconstitutional because the Federal Government does not have jurisdiction over private transactions of individuals within a state.

He dismissed indictments against J. A. Kinnebrew, Oklahoma City, and O. G. Ledbetter, Norman, motor dealers.

The cases were based on the Government contention that Kinnebrew and Ledbetter were engaged in a retail business which constitutes interstate commerce in that prices fixed for new cars and the prices paid for used cars affect interstate commerce throughout the country.

The Government contended in the Kinnebrew case the dealer sold an automobile for less than the retail value, paid more for a used car than specified by the code, misrepresented the sale price of a car and gave a greater allowance for a car traded in than the code specified.

Senator in Oklahoma Gets All G. O. P. Plums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENID, Okla., Nov. 13—George Hutchinson, Republican state senator from this district, is certain not only of election as Republican floor leader in the State Senate, but also of complete co-operation from his party's entire delegation in that body.

He will be able to call a party caucus at any time with assurance of 100 per cent attendance. However, it is a little doubtful whether he will have time for caucuses, for if customary procedure is followed he will be a member of 21 committees, from Ways and Means to Rules. Mr. Hutchinson is the only Republican elected among a membership of 44 in the upper house. Hitherto there has always been at least a handful of Senators in opposition.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 6 miles from Washington D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

HIGH TYPE representation wanted for the sale of Shur-Line Automatic Fire Protection, with proven record on over 10,000 fires. Profit at time of sale. A permanent, profitable business can be established. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Staten Island, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED—Opportunity for experienced salesmen, with car, to establish selves in permanent advertising business; have several openings in Atlantic Coast States; new season opens in December; old established house; copyrighted line of Advertising Calendars, Direct Mail, Business Greetings, Pens, Pencils, Leather, and Metal Specialties; year-round work; permanent connection; protected territory; leads furnished; territory advertised; commissions paid weekly. Write THE THOS. D. MURPHY COMPANY, Red Oak, Iowa, giving age, business experience, three references.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration

811 Beacon St.—4-5 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $55
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
87 St. Stephen St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
11-15 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $30

Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston, Laf. 7040

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartments, tile baths, Frigidaires, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riv. 9-0876.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

STANWICH STABLES—Ideal home for horses or other animals needing special care; well watered pastures, plenty of grain and hay; comfortable quarters; reduced rates. R. D. 1, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Stamford 4-6701.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corsellette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
GORDON
239 W. 72nd St. New York City. Endicott 2-1390

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—All kinds alterations, remodeling, coats relined; special attention given stouts; in or out; reasonable. Main 4-1690, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Remodeling. Special attention given to individual needs. 163 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

WINTHROP FURS Expert Repairing, Remodeling. Fur C. H. Anderson, Coats and Wraps Custom Made, 250 Devonshire Street, Boston. LIBerty 9383

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BY FAMILY of two, to wash dishes, to make beds, to tidy Brooklyn Heights apartment. Write X-65, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY wanted in Boston, Christian Scientist preferred, expert in knitting and crocheting. Address Box J-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HEATING AND PLUMBING

STEAM and hot-water heating; 3 years to pay, no down payment; all work guaranteed; bonded installation; perfect heating systems. Belmont 0986-J. Belmont, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS—Unusually desirable brick-stucco home, 9 rooms, fireplace, sun parlor, convenient layout; 100x138, 2-car garage; 3 min. walk to R. R. station; $18,000 easy terms; photo available. OWNER, 88-28 173rd St., Jamaica, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

WOLLASTON, MASS.—5-room bungalow, garage; excellent neighborhood, hot water heat, fireplace, large screened-in porch, attractive garden; 5 min. to train, cars, stores and beach; $55 per mo.; adults pref. 61 Willow St. Granite 5529-M.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Three-bedroom house; beautifully furnished. Oriental rugs, radio, linens and silver, porches and garage; exclusive, quiet residential section; 2 miles from heart of city. A. M. BENTON, 9 POST OFFICE ARCADE, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $15 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MADE TO ORDER

Gowns, Suits, Corsets
Very high-grade work. Prices suit trend of the times. Call or phone Bu. 8-3798.
REED—GOWNS
Marone—Ladies' Tailor
MLLE MARIA—CORSETIERE
1065 Madison Ave. (near 81st), New York City

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS and renewals to any magazine or periodical published anywhere in any language gratefully received. Write for Free Bargain Catalogue. WM. O. KLEMT, Box 14, Hudson City Sta., Jersey City, N. J.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE PINE KNOLL
All-year accommodations; beautiful surroundings; homelike atmosphere; steam heat; fireplaces; moderate rates. (Real old-fashioned THANKSGIVING DINNER Served).
LIME ROCK, CONN.

REAL ESTATE

GEORGE SILAS HALL, Salesman—Real Estate, Insurance, Property Management. With VICTOR LEVI REALTY CO., 321 Canal St., New York City. Canal 6-1729.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Large, sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD. Com. 7862.

HOLLIS PARK GARDENS, N. Y. 88-75 195 Pl.—For one woman, attractive, comfortably furnished room, or rooms; with or without meals; beautiful locality.

NEW YORK CITY—Quiet, detached bed-sitting room, furn., unfurn., 4 closets, running water. Burton, 205 W. 57th, Cir. 7-5420, Apt. 4C.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 735 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT—Handyman-caretaker; references; go where needed. Phone Salem 351 or write Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 14 years' experience; Washington and Pennsylvania license; good mechanic; go anywhere; one week's service for trial for expenses only; courteous, honest. 9 East St., Sanford, Maine.

YOUNG MAN wishes opportunity to be useful, highest character; limited journalistic experience; college graduate; any activity or location. ROLAND SAWYER, Durham, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MUSICIAN — Expert stenographer (young lady), desires part time position. Tel. RUTH PRYNNE, Rh. 4-2174, 210 E. 77th, N. Y. C.

NURSE—Some training; many years' experience; well recommended; Christian Science home preferred. Phone Malden 2359-M (Mass.).

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Exp. 9 yrs.; capable assuming charge small office or dept. 400 Elmwood Ave., Sigel Hall, 306, Buffalo, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

RICHARD R. HAAS, PIANO INSTRUCTOR from beginning to artistic finish. 449 Bayview Ave., Cedarhurst, Long Island. 850 St. Nicholas Ave. (153rd St.), New York.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged or rented; expert repairing we ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 7121

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS, board optional, near sea and cliffs. MRS. LEE, NORLANDS, Delphene Ave., Norbreck, near Blackpool.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road. Headingley—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; on tram route near Christian Science church. Tel. 51860.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ON the SUNNY SOUTH COAST, comfortable home for children with kindergarten; 3 mins. from sea; experienced care. MRS. E. M. BOCGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

DERBYSHIRE—Mrs. Lee, The White House, Mellor, welcomes those seeking quiet, home comforts, or nursing care and attention.

HOME SHARING

BLACKPOOL — Lady desires to share her home with another lady; terms moderate. MRS. GARFAT, 19 Durley Rd., Blackpool.

HOUSES TO LET

CUMBERLAND, Lake District—Four-roomed COTTAGE to be let furnished for 6 months; indoor sanitation, nominal rent to really careful tenant. Box M-527, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FILEY-HUMNARY-GAP—To let, well furnished bungalow; reasonable terms; winter months; electric light, cooker, bath, garage. ARMITAGE, 6 Norman Place, Roundhay, Leeds.

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Charming labour-saving house (furn.); sea view; access to beach, spacious lounge, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, garage. Box M-3847, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAMPSHADES

MISS E. W. MILLOY receives orders for hand-painted parchment lampshades and calendars; specimens seen by appt. 8 Strathalan Ted., Caledon St., Glasgow. Western 3057.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, P.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

CHILDREN'S NURSE (Nannie) Temporary—Mrs. Brudenell, Deene Park, Peterborough, wishes to recommend Lucy Gibbons, for temporary work from Nov. 10th onwards; eight years with her two children; absolutely trustworthy and devoted; particularly good with babies; Mrs. Brudenell would give personal reference to any lady in London.

GLASGOW—Shorthand typist, thoroughly experienced, engineering terms; willing go anywhere. MISS URIE, 55 Geils Avenue, Dumbarton.

ROOMS TO LET

GLASGOW—Furnished sittingroom and bedroom or bed-settingroom with attendance, sunny aspect, conv. travelling. Jordanhill, F. c/o Miss Hetherington, 31 Kensington Gate.

ROCKFERRY, Cheshire—Two well furnished rooms with use of kitchen; no attendance. MRS. FRENCH, 7 Briardale Road, Bebington.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOURNEMOUTH, W. Southbourne, 31 Pinecliffe Ave.—A refined, quiet and peaceful house for visitors.

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Upper Montague Street
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room; full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.
Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2. Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Phone Livingstone 3262
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Canteloupe Road. Moderate terms; near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA - Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole way; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites on arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams: Sunliff, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, GERVIS ROAD, EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

Bournemouth
Richmond Gdns QUORN HALL
A really comfortable winter residence centrally heated, with hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bedrooms; large coal fires in public rooms. Private Suites if desired. MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR offer you a warm welcome. Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private and residential hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavillion; bedrooms hot and cold and gas fires; from 2½ gns.; private sitting-rooms available; reduced residential terms; own garage. Tel. 340.

BOURNEMOUTH
SURREY ROAD BRUNDON
PHONE 6238
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners, hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 1 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr. 2½ gns.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH, The Purcells Ltd., Gervis Rd.—En Pension; 1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Tel. No. 1573 Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, Clarioge, 14 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns., h. and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 24611.

FALCHEHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, lunches, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc.; Ashdowne, Tel. Bognor Regis 321.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239.

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
83/3/3 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6 per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, 27 and 28 Collingham Gardens, S. W. 5—Small 1st class guest house, excellent cuisine and service; comforts of a private house.

LONDON, W. 2, Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Sq.—Comfortable private hotel from 2 gns.; bed and breakfast from 5/6. Bayswater 0260.

LONDON, KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL "Proprietress: MRS. DAWSON" 4 and 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5 Near Earls Court Station Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564 (Visitors) Frobisher 2563 Terms from 2 gns. partial board

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church.
HO

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE
(Continued)

Better Print at —
ROBERT IKELLY LTD.
"THE PRINTERS"
GATESHEAD, CO DURHAM

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
GENERAL DRAPERS
NEW AUTUMN
FUR TRIMMED COATS
8 to 12 Church Street Tel. 2568

All Photographic requirements met at
Waltons Photo Stores
114 ABBEY STREET Tel. 2055
Films, developing, printing, enlarging, etc., also good selection of photo frames, etc.

H. E. HARVEY
English and Continental Fruiterer
HEINZ PRODUCTS
SMEDLEY'S PEAS
Best Dried Fish—also Oyster Bar
64, ABBEY STREET Tel. 2961

BLACKBURN

Durham & Sons
Use their long experience in Letterpress and Lithographic Printing to produce work of the best quality at reasonable prices.
BLAKEY MOOR Phone 6107

ROSS 22, King William Street
Confectioners of quality.
Large variety of dainty cakes and Pastries
Give them and our CAFE a trial
All kinds of Parties catered for

For Modern
DECORATION
Call in
JOHN LEAVER & SON
T. BRENNAND
72 BLAKEY MOOR Tel. 5181

HOME MADE
Lancashire Parkins, Marmalade, and Christmas Cakes
DORIS BANISTER
18 WELLINGTON STREET (St. John's)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 Queen Street, Blackpool Phone 3114

BOLTON

Artistic
Private
Christmas
Greeting Cards
G. WINTERBURN
Stationer and Newsagent
96a, Deansgate Tel. 788

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE
DEANSGATE, BOLTON

CHRISTMAS—1934
John Haslam, Family Grocer
759, Chorley Old Road Phone 1632
176, St. George's Road Phone 3173-4
Crystallised Fruits
Cosaques, Muscatels and Almonds
Pedigree Shortbread—*Our Speciality*

ELEGANT WINTER MODELS
by
Dorothy M. Hall
444 Tonge Moor Road
(Castle Hill)

UNION SHIRTS
and Underwear for Winterwear
ALLSOPP'S
4, NEWPORT STREET

BURNLEY

T. HIRST
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Post Office Briercliffe Road, Burnley
My Motto: Quality and Service
Orders delivered to any part of the District—Agent for Hea-Te-Co Soap.

The Dainty Shop
Specialities: Home-Made Potted Meats
Boiled Hams, Tongue and Roast Pork
Lushus Jellies and Confectionery.
E. & A. DALE
234 COLNE ROAD, BURNLEY

Clegg Bros. (Burnley) Ltd.
STANLEY STREET
Tel. 4280 Burnley
Specialists in Artistic Stone or Wood-work. Oak and Hardwood Panelling, Church Furniture.

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1823
The New Gift Salon will solve your difficulty
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

ED. HALL & SON
Specialists in
CARPETS, CURTAINS
LOOSE COVERS
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COOPERS
Stock all Nationally Advertised Foods and Kindred Goods
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
Exclusive Footwear. Agent for Cantilever Shoes

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
Autumn Models
Gowns—Coats—Sports Wear
Rigby's Bldgs. (1st Floor)
21, DALE STREET TEL: BANK 911

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

RUSHWORTH'S
FOR
PIANOS
GREATER VALUE THAN EVER
15/- MONTHLY
RUSHWORTH & DREAPER
PIANO, RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SHOWROOMS
11-17 ISLINGTON - LIVERPOOL

CAFÉ JEFFERY'S
48 South Road, Waterloo, Liverpool
Specialists in
Freshly Made Chocolates, Fudges, Toffees, etc.
Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched.

Clay & Abraham Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
★ PERFUMERY
TOILET SPECIALITIES ★
PHOTOGRAPHIC

GEO. QUAYLE & SON
35 MOORFIELDS
TAILORS and COSTUMIERS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Experts for Riding Outfits at reasonable prices.
Skilled fitting assured. Central 2284

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GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
Liverpool HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

SPIERS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
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18 CABLE STREET TEL.: BANK 4597

Ladies' Tailors Furriers
S. & J. GOULD
BASNETT STREET ROYAL 459
Furs a Speciality — Coat Frocks, Afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS
DECORATORS

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

W. T. AKED & Co., Ltd.
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea. Telephone 441
Car Agents:
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
Good Garage Accommodation

CARTMELLS
29, The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Telephone 148
FLORISTS

MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT
UPHOLSTERY
Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
SETTEES from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on View from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

Give
HANDBAGS
This Christmas
You will see a wonderful variety at
MARSH'S
10 King St., Manchester

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

REDFERNS'
THE QUALITY FIRST HOUSE
Sponges
Toilet Requisites of All Kinds
Soaps
75 MARKET STREET

FOR YOUR
PIANO or RADIO
and for
Selection, Service and Satisfaction
(Cash or deferred terms)
VIVIAN GRANT Ltd.
(TUDOR GALLERIES)
69 Deansgate, Manchester
Phone BLAckfriars 2553

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied. Repairs a speciality.
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

Tel. Central 2027
A. E. WILKINSON, F.B.O.A.
OPTICIAN
100 OLDHAM ROAD

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Telephone Blackfriars 0837
ASK FOR PRICE LIST

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly cut clothes
combined with superior workmanship
78 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-Hand
Carbons and Ribbons, Duplicators and Inks, All Stationery Supplies.
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
34 BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
(Lower Ground Floor)
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Men. SILK NECKTIES, WARM GLOVES, DRESSING GOWNS, etc.
Rickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
20 Old Millgate, Manchester Tel. BLAckfriars 3600

Authorised Gas and Water Fitters
Property Repairers
T. & W. A. HANDLEY
M. Inst. P. R. P.
146 Stockport Road, LEVENSHULME
Tel. Rusholme 1424
Paints, Distempers, Hardware, etc.

OLDHAM

GEO. WHITEHEAD & SON
DECORATORS
HOUSE — CHURCH
Ironmonger Lane Tel. Brunswick St. Main. 4228

ROCHDALE

SMITHS FOR FISH
S. SMITH & SON
65 DRAKE STREET Tel. 4064

Let J. W. DUTTON
16 DRAKE STREET, Rochdale
Transact Your
Insurance Business

SOUTHPORT

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
Lord Street and Chapel Street
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
HIGH TEAS — SUPPERS
Orchestral Music Daily

THE STORE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
IS
BROADBENTS
An immense choice for All tastes and purses.

FISHMONGER and POULTERER
T. WATKINSON
New-laid eggs from our own farm.
TURKEYS, GEESE
DUCKS, CHICKENS
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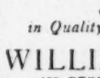

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Permanent Organization Of a Group Is Speeded By an Orderly Procedure

Who Presides at First Meeting, and How and When By-Laws Are Adopted and Officers Elected, Are Important Points

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Second of 18 Articles

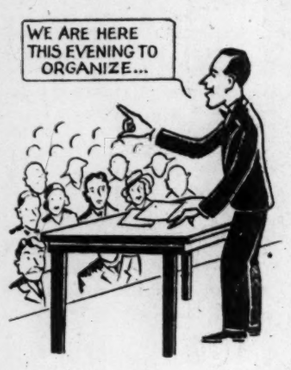
By Arthur T. Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE preceding article set forth certain fundamentals of common parliamentary law. Succeeding articles in this series will deal with the application of those fundamentals to the situations which commonly arise in meetings of an organized group.

One never knows, however, when one may be called on to take part in a mass meeting or aid in forming a permanent organization. A logical first question, then, is "how to organize." The first steps are much the same whether organizing a mass meeting or a permanent society.

The call for the first meeting. The persons interested in having a mass meeting or in forming a new club, society, church, or other organization, should thoroughly discuss the preliminaries among themselves, and agree upon the place and time of meeting. They then notify others who also may be interested in joining with them and who are qualified. If it is to be a mass meeting, the notice may be published in the local newspaper. On the other hand, if it is preliminary to an organization with a restricted membership, the call would more probably be through personally delivered invitations. Robert says in his "Parliamentary Law": "The call may specify the class of persons invited and none other need be admitted."



Staff Artist

The Temporary Chairman Invites Discussion

The call to order. When those who respond to the call have gathered, one of the group steps forward and says, "The meeting will please come to order." Theoretically, this may be done by anyone present, but, in practice, by one agreed upon beforehand by those who arranged the meeting.

* * *

Choosing a chairman. The first duty of the group is to become *organized as a meeting*. The one who calls the meeting to order should proceed in either of two ways:

(1) He may say, "I move that Mr. Blank act as chairman of this meeting." When this motion is seconded, the *one who offered it* puts the motion to a vote. If it is carried, the person selected as chairman steps forward and takes the chair.

(2) The one who calls the meeting to order may ask for nominations from the floor for one to act as chairman.

The latter method is more courteous and more democratic and is preferable if it does not jeopardize the interests of the gathering.

If these methods seem "cut and dried," realize that as yet there is no organization to be "paramount" (Fundamental No. 1), nor are there any "members" to have equal rights (Fundamental No. 2). There is but a group of individuals, and the best and most equitable method of getting under way must be left to the discretion of the individuals most concerned.

* * *

Selecting a secretary. There must be a record of proceedings and some one to keep it. The chairman just elected states the next order of business to be the selection of a secretary. With these two officers chosen, the *meeting* is now sufficiently *organized* to go forward with its purpose.

Determining the object. In a mass meeting, the call for the meeting is read as soon as the chairman and secretary are installed. The call states the subject of discussion and the discussion is *limited* to that. Resolutions may be offered provided they pertain to the subject stated in the call. Unless there is general agreement as to common parliamentary law, it would be well to adopt some standard rules of order.

In a meeting to organize a permanent society, the object, which should be thoroughly discussed beforehand by those who arranged the meeting, should be presented for the consideration of those present, usually by the chairman. After discussion, resolutions may be offered embodying as nearly as possible the majority opinion of those present regarding the intention to organize and the purpose of the organization.

Arranging for the by-laws. The adoption of suitable by-laws is necessary before the permanent organization is accomplished. One of those present should move to appoint a committee to draft a set of by-laws (and a constitution if one is desired, or a charter, if the organization is to incorporate). This usually completes the business of the first meeting. Before adjourning, however, a motion should be adopted fixing the time and place at which to meet again. By thus making provision for another meeting, the preliminary session continues its existence and the same chairman and secretary continue to serve.

At the second meeting the chairman calls the meeting to order, directs the minutes to be read, and after these are approved, states the next order of business to be the report of the committee on by-laws.

* * *

Adopting the by-laws. The chairman of the committee on by-laws presents the by-laws and moves their adoption. The chairman of the meeting then requests them to be read section by section. After each section, opportunity is given for the meeting to make changes. After all necessary changes are made in the sections, the question is put to vote on adopting the by-laws as a whole. A majority vote is sufficient to adopt them.

Note, as will be emphasized later, that *after by-laws are adopted*, it takes a *two-thirds* vote *with notice* to *change* them (Fundamental No. 11). This is reason for being sure that they are as nearly satisfactory as possible before adopting them in the first place. The by-laws take effect as soon as adopted, unless the motion which adopts them states otherwise.

It is possible for a group which intends to pattern closely after another, to save time by adopting at the first meeting the by-laws of a similar organization, simply making the necessary changes in name, etc. It may then proceed immediately with the remainder of the steps necessary. This practice is not recommended except in rare cases. It is better to take a little more time and work out by-laws "tailored to fit."

Signing the by-laws. The persons who are present and who wish to become members of the organization then sign the by-laws. (If a constitution is adopted as well as by-laws, the constitution is signed.) A recess is taken for this purpose.

* * *

Election of officers. After signing the by-laws, those present are "members." The first business of the society, now fully organized, is the election of officers, as provided in the by-laws. Unless the by-laws state otherwise, the permanent officers take office as soon as they are elected.

With by-laws and permanent officers, the organization is complete and ready to transact business.

Incorporated organizations. If an organization is to hold property, it might incorporate. This may be done either in the process of forming or after the organization has been completed and by-laws adopted. The steps vary in different states, and a lawyer should be consulted to ascertain the exact procedure.

If an organization incorporates at the outset, the members sign the charter rather than the constitution or by-laws. From this comes the term "charter members," although by custom the term is used to describe all original members of an organization whether incorporated or not.

When an organization applies for and receives a charter after it has been previously formed as an unincorporated organization, it becomes a *new* organization in the eyes of the law and members must again be voted in, the by-laws adopted and officers elected, although, of course, all these may be the same as before.

[Third article: "What and Why Are By-Laws?"]

Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Same as Before

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is just as much bacon an' beans an' wheat an' potatoes an' fruit an' vegetables in the country when times is hard as when there is coins jinglin' in everybody's pockets an' we are plannin' to carpet the front stairs an' shingle the garage an' buy the wife a new washin' machine an' trade in the old car an' drive back to see the relatives. In other words, when hunger stalks an' aid enrollments reads like a community pollin' list, there is just as much prosperity an' plenty as former, only folks don't realize it. Mr. Hoover once stated that good times an' bad times, business booms an' depressions, is all a matter of mass belief. All we got to do is quit fearin' an' get busy an' things will start rollin'.—*Yucca Jim.*

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Land of Hadrach

IT IS the prophet Zechariah who, in chapter 9, verse 1, of his book gives us our only direct reference to the "land of Hadrach." It is now generally agreed by modern commentators that this Hadrach was the capital of a district in the neighborhood of Damascus (cf. Zech. 9:1), and that it is to be identified with a place called Hatarikka, which is mentioned in early Assyrian inscriptions as of considerable importance.

Its exact location is doubtful, though the well-known Assyriologist, Sir Henry Rawlinson, "inclined to identify it . . with Edessa" ("Athenaeum" for Aug. 22, 1863), and, on this view, Hadrach would lie at some distance to the north and east of Damascus in northern Mesopotamia, only about 20 miles from the town of Haran visited by Terah and Abram on their migration from Ur of the Chaldees (cf. Gen. 11:31f.).

Daily Anecdote

Calling Himself Names

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, owner of the London Daily Mail, had been awakened night after night in his house in Berkeley Square by a heavy motor truck passing through, and had complained to the authorities by letter, on behalf of the other residents of that region, in which Lord Rosebery was his next-door neighbor.

In due course he received a reply, which informed him that an investigation had been made; and the writer of the letter begged to inform his lordship that the motor truck in question had been discovered to be one which proceeded every night except Saturday from the Daily Mail office in Whitefriars to Paddington Station.

Worth Knowing

JOLTING—
—CREAM IN SKIN BAGS ON THE BACKS OF DONKEYS IS AN ANCIENT METHOD OF MAKING BUTTER STILL USED IN PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No-Wing Autogiro Held to Mark Era

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Eugene Vidal, chief of the Bureau of Air Commerce, hailed the development of a wingless autogiro flying machine as a distinct advance in aviation. The machine, built by the Autogiro Company, was demonstrated before military and Commerce Department officials, rising and landing vertically and hovering virtually at a standstill in midair.

"I do not know of any type of aircraft that can duplicate its performance," Mr. Vidal said. "The pilot landed the machine without any roll and took off in less than 25 feet.

"Doing away with the wings makes construction of the plane less expensive and one can almost say that no airport is needed to land and take off—only a small open space."

The Commerce Department announced Saturday that during the first nine months of 1934, 1285 airplanes were manufactured in this country, of which 673 were for domestic civil use. This represents an increase of 220 aircraft over the corresponding period in 1933.

Canary Trills Open Kansas City Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

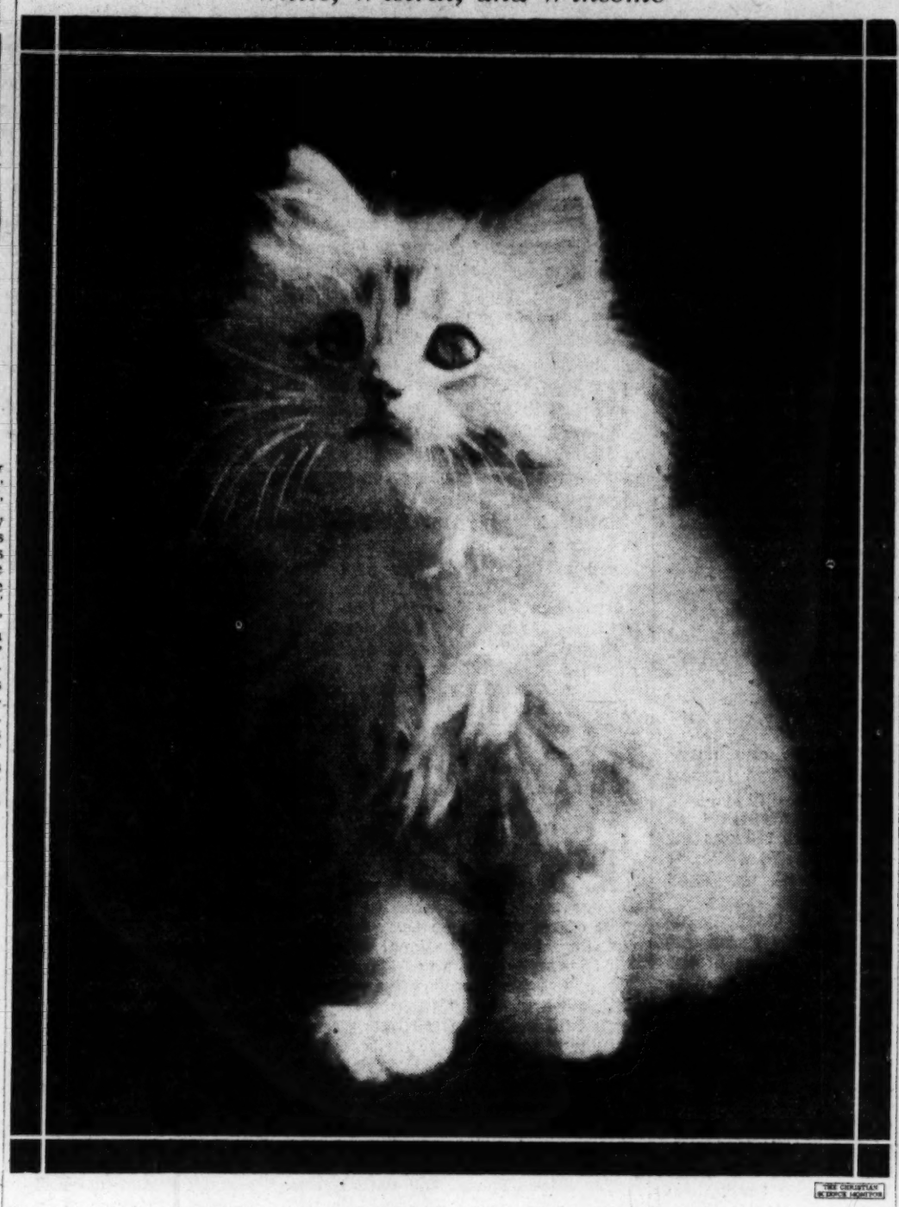
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12—Dicky bird is having his day here. Five hundred or more tweets and twitters announce this fact in Kansas City's first Song Bird Mart.

A canary bird show is being held in the Country Club Plaza. It is modeled after the bird market of Paris and is intended to arouse interest in birds as pets.

"This activity is the outgrowth of an increasing interest in birds at a time when added leisure is stimulating people to seek worthwhile hobbies," said Mrs. H. L. Jarboe, president of the Loyal American Bird Club, which is sponsoring the show. "Experienced breeders and fanciers are presenting their choicest birds and giving information concerning all types and varieties of canary, including their feeding, care and training."

Merchants in the neighborhood, coöperating in the event, have decked out their show windows in canary yellow. But the center of the stage is occupied by the tiny yellow rollers and warblers singing their best turns, while a phonograph plays an accompaniment.

White, Wistful, and Winsome



The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to "M. T. N." for the Picture of This Fluffy Bundle of Purrs. It Sets a High Mark for Members of the Camera Club to Aim At.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EMMALINE and Susabet, the intelligent hens, stood at the entrance of Farmer Ben's farms and looked up and down the road. First, they would both turn their heads northerly and look up the road, and then they would turn their heads southerly and look down the road. It was a cool day, and if Emmaline and Susabet had ever worn what are called wraps, they would have had their wraps on. Farmer Ben, when he had come to let them out of the henyard, had had on his purple and pink striped sweater. Winter was coming, and it would soon be time for Farmer Ben to get out his mittens and ear muffs.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"All up and down the road
There's nobody at all in sight
Unless you count that toad."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"As I look down and up
I also see, at neighbor Brown's,
A solitary pup."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now tell me, if you will,
Why we say 'down' and 'up' a road
That hasn't any hill!"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I think maybe it might
Be just another way one has
Of saying 'left' or 'right.'"

So there they stood for some time wondering which way to go.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Shall we go up or down?
One way is toward the country,
The other toward the town."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The season being Fall,
Up to the High School let us go
And see them play football."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"This being Saturday,
There is no school, so they will be
Out practicing their play."

Most hens wouldn't have known or cared whether it was Saturday or Monday or Wednesday or any other day in the week. But Emmaline and Susabet were not like most hens. For one thing, they laid better and bigger eggs so that Farmer Ben kept them separate from other eggs and sold them to a very rich and particular family for one cent more a dozen.

Emmaline and Susabet started off toward the town, going hen fashion, which is as if you were in a great hurry one minute and in no hurry at all the next. And the nearer they came to the high school the louder they heard the cheers of the high school students who were watching the high school football team practicing its brilliant plays on the high school athletic field. When they got

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"They Act Quite Like a Lot of Hens," Said Emmaline to Susabet.

there they both ran and fluttered their wings and rose in the air and perched on the fence.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"My dear, I have to say
I think football is very rough
I'd rather play croquet."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The way they push and squirm,
They act quite like a lot of hens
When one has got a worm."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Of course they mean no harm.
But to be thrown about like that
Would fill me with alarm."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I like to see them run.
But when they kick the ball up high
I think it better fun."

Today's Limerick

Though gone are the days of the sleigh,
Sleek, spirited horses and heigh,
This writer, for one,
Has just as much fun
Propelling a motor in Meigh.

Quotation for Today

BEAUTY isn't a matter of lifting the face—it's a matter of lifting the thoughts. — MARY PICKFORD.

For the Scrapbook

Plain Talk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The gate of opportunity will not open for folks too lazy to lift the latch.

Every youth is a kind of intellectual prince, who is waited upon by those noble servants called books, and by their distinguished authors.

Real prayer cannot be offered except by those who are willing to help answer it.

The man who buys his friends usually pays more than they are worth.

No security is necessary when a fellow merely wants to borrow trouble.

Nothing we know of is bettered by wrath except the arch of a cat's back.

Not how you can "put in the day," but how much you can "put into the day."

It is easy to appreciate the points of a sermon that prod the other fellow.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: An inventor has constructed a machine with which he can blow bubbles five feet in diameter.—News item. Remains now only the problem of finding a market for five-foot bubbles.

Detroit Free Press: It's easy to have a nice lawn, once you realize that weeds look about as well as grass if you keep them mowed.

New Yorker: We hear from the most preposterous people—a lady, for instance, who says her cat pays no attention to the radio except when President Roosevelt speaks, when the animal rubs up against it and purrs. The forgotten Manx, probably.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XXXIX

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

IN THE last article, examples of surnames of what Charles II called "spoon meats" were given. Why nicknames were given from articles of food it is now difficult to understand, but the medieval humorist found in the larder much that evidently quickened his sense of the ludicrous; for there are many names of this class.

Apart from offensive names like *Pigsflesh* and *Hogsflesh*, which are clearly inscribed in the Rolls, we find *Chesandbrede* (1303), which has its counterpart in the name of the illustrious Dutch admiral, *Casembrood*.

Bread is an element in several compound names, including *Cromebred*, *Drybred*, and *Halibred* (*Hallowbredd* and *Hollowbread* still survive).

Crumb is derived from a place name, and *Crust* is a short form of Christian. *Cake* bears its full meaning. There are several compounds of this surname, including *Longcake*, *Whitecake*, and *Havercake* ("oatcake").

The name *Leavenbread*, current in the fourteenth century, finds no place in modern directories; but *Barleybread* still exists, though it is rather rare.

Honeybun has no connection with the confectioner's art, for it is a trade name. The surnames *Goodale* and *Beveridge* are the principal drink names. *Sourmilk* seems now to be obsolete, though it appears on more than one of the old Rolls as *Surmelch*.

In Lighter Vein

Moral: Let the Boss Win

The resident secretary in a provincial town of one of the big insurance companies was entertaining his general manager one day and suggested a game of golf, which offer was accepted. It so happened that the secretary was in unusually good form and the game ended at the twelfth hole.

The manager was rather annoyed at being so badly beaten, and he inquired acidly, as he picked his ball off the green, "Tell me, Mr. Blank, what do you do besides golf?"—*Magazine Digest.*

Hand on the Throttle

The lights in the crowded bus had failed and the passengers were thrown into confusion.

"Can I find you a strap?" the tall young man asked a young lady at his side.

She smiled sweetly.

"Thank you," she replied, "but I have just found one."

"Good," he replied. "Then perhaps you wouldn't mind letting go of my tie."—*American Girl.*

Her Duty

Jones had occasion to reprimand his wife. "I think," he said, soothingly, "that you fib a little occasionally."

"Well, I think it's a wife's duty," she replied.

"Wife's duty?"

"Yes, to speak well of her husband occasionally."—*Montreal Star.*

—Humorist

"Oh, Colonel, do take little Fifi for a run with your doggies today."

Smart Father

Mother: "Here's a note from Mary saying that she's eloped with that poet!"

Father: "Hm-m! Well, let's hurry up and move away from here into a one-room apartment before they come back."

One at a Time

Apartment Owner (a stout gentleman): "This, sir is one of the finest kitchenette apartments in town."

Prospective Tenant: "Well, come out a minute and let me inside."—*American Girl.*

Shake!

"What did you do this summer?" asked the college friend.

"I worked in my father's office; what did you do?"

"Oh, I wasn't working either."

Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

LAST Christmas in Oregon many people felt the seeming pinch of lack, even as did Beth. Her husband had passed away several years before, leaving her with three little girls. By skimping she had managed to get along with her meager salary as a clerk in a dry-goods store; but there were few if any extra pennies after the current bills were paid each week. And then the children's paternal grandmother wrote that she wanted them all to come to Portland for Christmas.

They got up early and all washed and dressed to catch the bus to the city. The children were happy and eager; but Beth was a bit bothered over the excursion, thinking that if she could have saved the fare money the children could have had a few gifts.

Christmas evening, after a full day at Grandmother's house, Beth and her family started back to the downtown bus terminal.

Suddenly, as they were passing a large house set back in a lovely yard, the front door opened and an elderly lady stepped out. She hastily explained: "We have a huge tree and toys and dolls and little girls' coats and things all ready for just you, if you'll only make us happy by coming. You see, we had expected my daughter and her little daughters from Seattle, but now it has suddenly become impossible for them to come. My husband was looking out the window, and he says he's so lonely for children, and wondered if you wouldn't make us happy. We could send you home, wherever you live, in our car, later."

At midnight it was a sleepy but happy little family that left the lovely home and their new friends. And the chauffeur was whistling merrily as he loaded the car with just such things as little girls dream about, but few ever get.

VOCATIONS

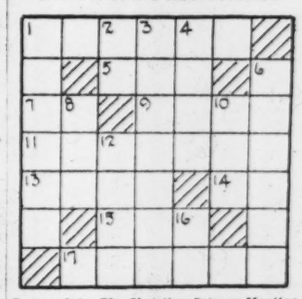
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Magazine Bags

ONE girl found a profitable and ready market for some attractive magazine bags made of oilcloth. She cut the piece large enough to fold, slanted the corners off, and bound the whole in a colored tape. She attached loops to the bag, which was easily hung over the arm of a chair to hold the magazines one wanted.

This magazine bag was especially useful for shut-ins because a group of periodicals could be placed within easy reach of the person. It was also appropriate for porch use, as the magazines or papers could not blow away. Marjorie S.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 22



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Marsh
5—King of Judah
7—Interjection
9—Tree
11—Villifies
13—Mohammedan prince
14—Pronoun
15—Medieval French trading vessel
17—A scholar

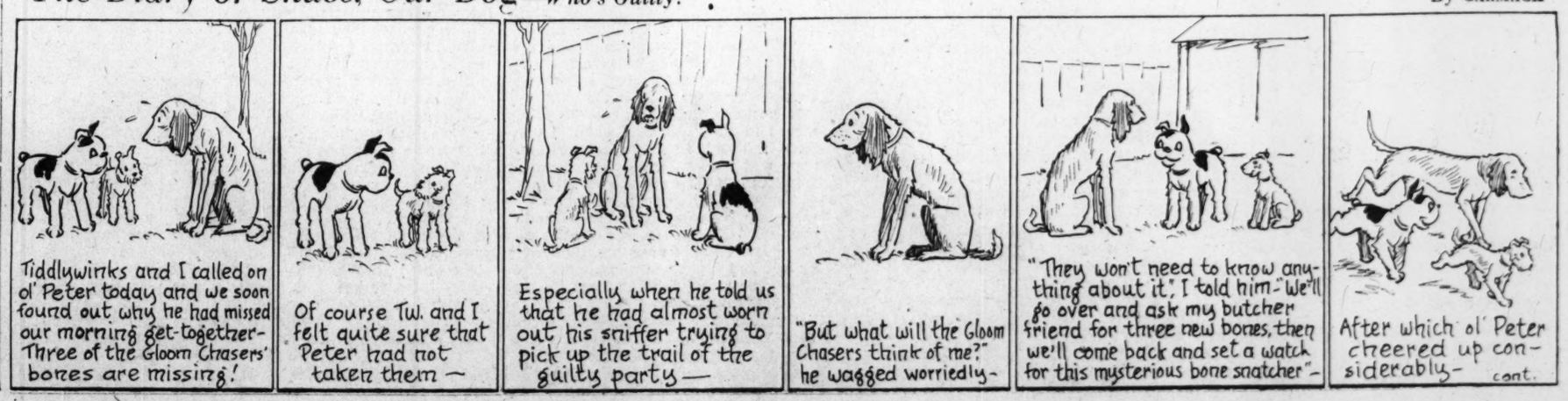
Down

1—Lay at anchor
2—Sun god
3—Aimed at
4—To begin a voyage
6—Be indignant at
8—Border
10—Modern
12—Kind of plant
16—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Who's Guilty?

By CARMACK


Tiddlywinks and I called on ol' Peter today and we soon found out why he had missed our morning get-together- Three of the Gloom Chasers' bones are missing!
Of course Tw. and I felt quite sure that Peter had not taken them—
Especially when he told us that he had almost worn out his sniffer trying to pick up the trail of the guilty party—
"But what will the Gloom Chasers think of me?" he wagged worriedly-
"They won't need to know anything about it," I told him-"We'll go over and ask my butcher friend for three new bones, then we'll come back and set a watch for this mysterious bone snatcher"-
After which ol' Peter cheered up considerably- cont.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Folly of Fear

NEVER have there been so many protestations of peaceful intentions as are now uttered by the governments of all the European countries—Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Poland, the Little Entente, the Balkanic States. And never have they devoted so much attention to the increase of their armaments.

France, where pacifism has undoubtedly become so widespread and propagandist as to disturb the authorities, is completing its national defenses and strengthening its conscript army. Germany is manifestly working at top speed in the construction of a powerful army, and above all in the development of an air fleet which will enable it to face potential enemies. Poland has published its plan of training women, children and men of all ages for military purposes. Italy is engaged in teaching boys of eight exercises which will, a decade later, qualify them as soldiers. The smaller nations have disproportionate forces. Russia, it is generally conceded, his improved the quality of its troops, which are numerically larger than those of any other country, and its military airplanes, rightly or wrongly, are described as the most efficient in the world.

Even the neutrals, such as Switzerland, are taking special measures. In Great Britain the Government is reproached for its hesitation in keeping pace with continental countries. Moreover, a recent comparison of budgetary expenditure on armies and navies and air fleets shows that the upward tendency is marked everywhere.

What is true of Europe is equally true of Asia and America. Japan has multiplied its weapons. The Vinson bill in the United States is evidence of vigilance. Running round the globe are warnings and prophecies of a coming conflict. The contrast between the repeated assurances of peace and the suggestions of approaching disaster is one of the most puzzling phenomena of a time which is fertile in paradoxes.

Nor can there be any doubt of the fundamental sincerity of the vast majority who are resolved to prevent strife. The folly which approaches a common madness of mankind is due to the very horror and apprehension of war. Humanity is frightened. Its fear has grown to such a pitch that although each nation may be persuaded of its own peacefulness it distrusts its neighbor.

It follows that it is only by putting aside these mutual suspicions and gaining a true understanding of each other, that we can escape from the dreaded conclusion. The more we look for unworthy motives, the more we discern sinister designs in each other's conduct, the more certain are we to come into collision. The world must cultivate kindlier sentiments, it must entertain better opinions, it must abandon its distrust and apprehension. It must cast out fear, and fear can only be cast out by love.

The Land—Not Bureaucracy

OFF to one side of the rural road a cluster of paper-roofed buildings stands in a forest clearing and groups of CCC axmen cluster about a brushwood fire. On the other side of the road trim figures in forester uniforms slowly move up a cut-over mountainside, planting white pine nurslings as they go. On the bottomlands, where the road winds its serpentine way, experts from the Department of Agriculture are testing the soil, studying erosion, estimating productivity. On a rolling hillside in the distance an overalled dirt farmer guides his plow through autumn-dampened soil. Four classes of men engaged in four different concepts of making the world safe for agriculture.

In far-away Washington, however, where the trees are thinner and the red tape thicker, discussions grow warm as to the proper pigeonholes for the federal men of the forests. The old contention that the United States Forest Service belongs in the Department of Interior rather than in the Department of Agriculture again colors much of the conversation.

Arguments in favor of the transfer are that Secretary Ickes thinks it desirable to have a division of conservation under his department; that should the Civilian Conservation Corps evolve into a permanent part of the Government it logically would be placed under the Forest Service, and that the forest service could most efficiently be administered by the same department that now administers related land areas such as the public domain, the national parks and soil erosion control projects.

But such influential bodies as the American Forestry Association and the Association of State Foresters oppose the plan. They argue that for many years this department has been building up a national policy and program of agriculture and land use. To cut off forestry which forms an integral part of this program would seriously cripple the Agriculture Department's usefulness.

Then, too, it is easy to agree with the contention of the foresters that because both agriculture and forestry are concerned with the production of crops, because the economic and social problems of each are so intimately interwoven, and because national planning must combine forestry with agriculture for a successful system of land use, the two subjects should be kept under one control.

All of this is in Washington. Back in the country the road winds out of the valley and is lost among the trees. The foresters, the CCC's, the agricultural experts and the plowman lay down their tools with the sun and move out of the picture. Only the soil is left. Perhaps it might help the arguflers in Washington to think on this.

Morro Castle—a Closed Issue?

WORDS that weigh heavily against human factors hold a brief but significant place in the Government's report on the tragedy of the Morro Castle. If the next Congress acts on the recommendations for improvements in vessels, for revision of liability and salvage laws, and for centralization of government inspection activities, some of the flaws uncovered in the Morro Castle episode may be corrected.

But even all this will not suffice. More and better safety devices may be necessary, but the Morro Castle findings reveal how completely her people failed to use the safeguards they already possessed. The report states in part:

> Since the human equation failed in this disaster it is apparent that more attention must be given to that feature of inspection.

The Government devotes one paragraph on ways to improve the human factor, and 117 pages to matters relating chiefly to structural improvements in ships. It says nothing about reasons for bad discipline and low morale, which, it certainly should be inferred, weakened the standard of the ship's personnel.

Exploring beyond the Government investigation, it is reasonable to suggest that responsibility for the failure of the human factor is attributable in part to at least two agencies outside the ship. In the first instance, failure of a shipping company to maintain fair working and living standards is certain to have a negative effect upon the morale of a ship's crew.

Then, too, much responsibility reverts to the Steamboat Inspection Service, which examines and certifies to the fitness of merchant ships and seamen. It is the only government service which is permitted to investigate cases involving the conduct of its own duties; the only department which plays the dual rôle of judge and defendant. The necessity for divorcing these contrasting functions should be considered in fairness to the inspection service no less than to outside interests. This is a matter exceeding the scope of its Morro Castle report.

Conditions responsible in large part for the Morro Castle tragedy are as real today as when people first recoiled at its horror. The unleashing of a flood of official findings should not mark the final chapter in the Morro Castle episode. Congressional deliberations should not be restricted to the Steamboat Inspection Service's report. Its indictment of the human equation is the key to the chief cause of the 124 fatalities in the Morro Castle—really the starting point toward safety at sea.

Should Novels Be Censored?

MANY Englishmen who once strongly opposed any censorship of the arts have in recent years modified their views. Even Mr. Bernard Shaw seems to have retreated somewhat from his former position. The controversy which once raged over the censorship of drama has more recently been made to turn on the question of films, and still more recently on that of novels. The libraries committee of the Westminster Corporation, deploring the character of much of the fiction let loose upon the public, questions whether a public library, supported by the ratepayers, should simply give the public what it asks for, or should it remember that many readers are intellectually defenseless? Is it not its duty to refuse to circulate morally loose and objectionable books?

The committee emphatically says "Yes." It goes further, and adds that just as the British film industry has set up a body known as the British Board of Film Censors, so there should be a Board of Novel Censors. Any books that came under its ban would be rejected by all the public libraries of Britain. Such a board would virtually have the power to prevent publication of any novel to which it objected.

The problem involves a difficult dilemma. The pernicious effect of the free circulation of certain books can scarcely be questioned; but a censorship such as is proposed threatens serious injustices. It would necessarily be exercised arbitrarily, and it might be exercised unwisely; it might check the communication of new and illuminating ideas; it might prove a serious restraint upon the freedom of the press.

A more reasonable way out of the difficulty can be found. Each individual librarian or library committee is called upon to exercise judgment in the choice of books. It is within their rights, and surely part of their duty, to choose only those books which they judge fit for publication. If an error be made in rejecting a book, at least it will not be an error repeating itself in every library in the country—it cannot seal the fate of an author. Responsibility to guard the public against pernicious literature should be recognized but not be so extended as to become tyranny.

For a Better League

Book of the Day

ALL friends of the League of Nations are confronted with the following problem: Should they, in order to forward the League idea, continue to praise it more or less unreservedly, and so bar the way to necessary changes in the Covenant; or should they frankly confess its faults and failures, at the risk of being accused of being anti-Leaguers, in order to prepare the way for the reconstruction which is indispensable? Either attitude presents grave inconveniences. If one is a 100-per-cent Leaguer, disregarding its defects, then progress is rendered more difficult. If one is less than 100 per cent a Leaguer, then the admission that the League has not fulfilled expectations is eagerly seized upon by those who are intent on destroying the League.

Yet the issue must be faced, and Mr. F. N. Keen, who has in earlier works referred to the subject, now puts forth boldly (A BETTER LEAGUE OF NATIONS. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 5s.) a full draft of his proposed revision of the Covenant, accompanied by an analysis of the working of the present agreement and a criticism of the text. On a number of points I find myself opposed to Mr. Keen's amendments, but I nevertheless believe he has done a valiant job in drawing up a new code for the nations. He is a lawyer and therefore is, on the technical side, qualified to undertake this task. But better still, he has studied and thought much about the League, and is honest and frank in his opinions.

The fundamental point is surely that nations must be prepared to pay the price of restrictions on their freedom—curtailment of their national sovereignty—if they really want an effective League. While they are merely an assembly of nations conserving their entire liberty of action, refusing to submit to any central authority representing public opinion, there can be no hope of the reign of law which is essential in world affairs. Most of the pleas for international force to keep the wrongdoer in check break down because there is no international body to employ it. For the League is not, in this sense, international. The nations come together, but while they hold to their individual sovereignty, their individual judgment, their individual prerogatives, they fail to fuse into a single world authority able to impose its verdict, or even to render a verdict unless there is complete unanimity—an impracticable postulate in grave international disputes.

Everybody who cares about the League should read and ponder what Mr. Keen has to say on the various articles which, in the light of experience, have become susceptible of modification. Nobody should assert in future that the League cannot be improved—for that is tantamount to its condemnation. It is time to consider seriously the recasting of the Covenant.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Political Smoke Screen or Fire?

Election Day in Tranquil Corner

ACCORDING to the Colonel, Jane and I are the most careless citizens in British Columbia. "People get the government they deserve," he told us. "You didn't even take the trouble to have your names put on the Voters' Register, though I warned you of this election months ago."

His indignation was justified. He certainly did tell us to go into town and register. But, just then, Emily, our mongrel, presented us with four amazing puppies and we could not tear ourselves away from them. We might have gone the following week but—well, there are always a dozen good reasons why Jane and I should not go into town! Then, suddenly, the election was upon us.

On polling day Mrs. Widgett called early to console us.

"Never mind," she said, "what I say is this, whoever does win, will win. It's the unexpected that happens and if only a few more would learn that, the world would go round a lot faster."

With this cheering thought she went off to register her own vote. At 10 o'clock Mr. Lockwood rang up and offered to drive us to the polling station. We had to confess our awful position.

"I wouldn't worry," he advised, "it'll be all the same a hundred years hence."

But even that reflection did not remove our sense of guilt. We could not settle to anything. There was a tensity in the air.

* * *

"Let's take the dogs for a walk," Jane suggested.

In Tranquil Corner we have just two directions for a walk. We say "toward the mountains" or else "away from the mountains." Walking toward the mountains after a night of rain is like walking toward an orchestra which is playing a great symphony. You are lifted up and swept away by the grandeur of tremendous peaks which rise from drifting clouds of mist.

But our peace was short-lived. Soon we encountered Mr. James. He was lying underneath his car with only his head sticking out, but he grinned cheerily.

"Just fixin' her up to take her down to vote," he explained.

Jane paled visibly.

"D'you mean that even an automobile gets a vote—!" she began, but I interposed hastily:

"I suppose you mean that you are planning to take Mrs. James down to the polling station?" I suggested.

"Sure! Sure! Great day for her. She votes blue and I vote green, so that makes it even. You folks been down?"

* * *

Fortunately for us, at that minute, Emily started a cat. The ensuing excitement rescued us from further shame. But, in escaping from Mr. James, we almost fell into the arms of George, who looked gravely at us.

"Aren't you two women coming down to vote, or have you been there already?"

There is something about George that makes it impossible to dissemble. Out came the horrible truth. After that he talked for half an hour and would still have been talking far into the night had not the Wilmingtons driven up. Their car was crowded to capacity. There were Mr. and Mrs. Wilmington, Mr. Wilmington's Uncle Robert, Mrs. Wilmington's sister 'Mima and 'Mima's young man, and the four little Wilmingtons.

Everyone looked so bright and fresh and scrubbed that Jane called out, "Are you all off to a wedding?"

"No," grinned Junior Wilmington, "we're goin' boatin'."

"Not boatin', silly—votin'," corrected Gladys Wilmington. The whole family confirmed this statement.

"Have *you* boated yet?" asked Junior.

"No, dear,—" I began in the shifty tone that was becoming habitual with me. Mr. Wilmington glanced at us and then at his car.

"I could give you a lift down if you don't mind taking Junior and Gladys on your laps. What about you, George?"

"We couldn't dream of crowding you like that," I said hastily, "but I expect George could squeeze in."

And while George was squeezing in we managed to escape before more questions could be asked.

* * *

That evening we sat on the porch and listened to music which streamed like a river of stars from an orchestra that was eighty miles away. Presently Jane went to the telephone.

"That's fine!" she said when she returned to the porch, "I'm so glad."

She named the successful candidate who had just been elected to represent Tranquil Corner.

"I didn't know you were particularly interested in either political party!" I exclaimed.

"I wasn't," she replied, "but it is always nice to hear of anyone winning anything. He must feel so pleased."

At that moment the moon rose above the trees and smiled at us. I hope she understood Jane's philosophy. J. S. G.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

Familiar Scenes; New Backgrounds

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEWHERE WEST OF BUFFALO

A WEEK has passed since the elections. In the Pullman and in the dining car one listens for an echo of the talk heard everywhere before Nov. 6, but listens in vain. When "we were very young," if you remember we looked forward to Circus Day, the Fourth of July, and other similar occasions with enthusiasm and expectancy. We were seldom disappointed. But it was a little irksome to resume, on the day after, the usual routine of school or work. We wanted the jollification to continue.

But Americans, perhaps of all people, seem to be of that philosophical turn which enables them, an hour or a day after, to forget what all the shooting was about. Approaching the expansive empire of the Middle West, once the fortress of the Republican Party in the strength bestowed as a heritage from Lincoln and his times, I discover no indications of unrest or apprehension because of the unprecedented results of what is known as a midterm election.

One need not appraise the soundness or wisdom of the philosophy which has made possible so radical a reversal of political or partisan sentiment as is indicated in the elections of 1932 and 1934, but it is interesting and important to discover by what processes of reasoning the American people have arrived at the present stage of political thought and action. Conscious that no irrevocable warrant of authority has been given to any person or any political party, they seem to have decided that for the present, at least, the emergency measures which the Washington Administration has put into operation shall not be abandoned to give opportunity to espouse unformed or discredited political expedients.

Actually, it must be admitted, there is no close analogy between the 1932 and 1934 elections. Two years ago the voters turned in sheer desperation to a proffered leadership in which they had some hope and perhaps little trust. Political frontiers had been swept away. Refuges of supposed safety from economic disaster had been destroyed by the financial crash of 1929. Millions of otherwise brave and reasonable people, stampeded by fear and panic, will refuse to listen to those who would reassure them by asking them to "stand pat."

The turning of the political tide in 1932, therefore, was expressive of a hope that a new and experimental economic program would offer relief from what many believed was an ineffective existing program. That turning was emphatic and decisive, although the course taken or to be taken was uncharted and unexplored. Now, after two years, the direction, though perhaps not the ultimate goal, is tolerably well indicated. Apparently additional millions of voters are persuaded to believe that the time has not come to turn back from the course chosen two years ago.

Whatever credit any political party may seek to take upon itself for victory, or whatever blame another may assume for defeat, it is reassuring to believe that, as between established and traditional dogmas, as these may define the tenets and economic theories of either or any party, the great mass of American voters has neither made nor expressed any definite choice. To the great majority who have chosen to approve a continuance of present administrative policies, the fate of no particular political party is of vital concern. Strictly speaking, the country has not "gone Democratic" in the sense that it did at either the first or second Cleveland election.

It would be difficult, speaking by the book, to outline any such purely economic issue today. Elections are won and lost, not always overwhelmingly to be sure, on sentimental issues. Blaine was defeated by the Burchard allusion. Charles E. Hughes unquestionably was defeated in 1916 by a blunder in California which might have been avoided.

Thus it may be said that not even the party which has emerged from the recent contest so overwhelmingly victorious would have the temerity to announce even a tentative platform upon which it would stand two years hence. A Congress which, unless it becomes self-divided, will have it within its power to initiate and enact legislation in spite of interposed vetoes, may place the Chief Executive in an embarrassing and defensive position. He, it is certain, would not care to indorse, in advance, what may be proclaimed as Democratic Party policies two years hence.

The midwestern and prairie states have surrendered no political prerogative which they will not be able and quick to recapture. This is equally true of all other states. The people seem not at all afraid to try interesting and possibly necessary political experiments.

The Wide Horizon

Gambling as an Aid to Taxpayers

By Harlan Trott

MASSACHUSETTS has voted itself into the race-track bookmaker's business. And by one of the most patent inconsistencies in popular opinion. For the same avalanche of ballots that swept into office supporters of the New Deal—of "work and wages," of financial relief for needy citizens—opens every county to legalized gambling on horse and dog racing. The pari-mutuel system of betting, now intrusted to state supervision, is the most ingenious method yet devised for facilitating the squandering of people's money on a mass scale.

This is the mean business which gamblers and racing men have foisted upon the State by an assortment of specious claims such as the lightening of government costs through taxes levied on race-track incomes, and the elimination of lawlessness by giving wholesale gambling the guise of respectability through legalizing a moral wrong.

Disguised as ardent champions of government economy, gambling interests made the most of the opportunities afforded in these uncertain times when people and state are reaching out toward new social and economic experiments for recovery and relief. In the recent Massachusetts election campaign, the betting crowd pointed to revenues flowing into treasuries of neighboring states largely contributed by the heavy wagers of Massachusetts patrons.

Legalize betting and give Massachusetts the "benefit" of that income was an argument that made itself felt in the final sorting of ballots.

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Racing of dogs and horses is conducted for one main end: to enrich gambling promoters and race-track proprietors at the expense of the public. The sum which accrues to the State in revenues and to "lucky" patrons of the betting booths is only a fraction of the "take" which goes into the pockets of gambling sponsors. They in turn can exist only so long as they can "take" the public in the flim-flam business that masquerades in the silks of horsemanship and clean sport.

If you don't believe that dog racing is as proverbially crooked as one of its contestant's hind legs, just listen to the storm of opposition from protesting backers of horse-race betting. And then if you are led to believe that gambling on horses is any more refined or sensible than wagering on dogs, just sick the horse betters' arguments on their own racket. The coat fits one as snugly as the other.

The extent to which backers of legalized betting can now lawfully go in exploiting the human weakness that leads gullible persons to seek something for nothing is especially ill-timed from the standpoint of public welfare.

Millions of individuals are on government relief rolls. These disheartened persons are easy prey for the subtle suggestion that one in such straits has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a trip to the pari-mutuel window. The lure of the race track draws thousands into the demoralizing gambling vortex on this one false pretext alone.

Not long ago a sports writer who is a turf authority cited no less than eighty different ways in which a person can lose money on horse-race betting. Gambling promoters make sure of the occasional winning of a rank outsider, the so-called "long shot," with its attendant flare of newspaper publicity. It is an easy way to swell the "sucker" parade.

In the last few years, respectable men interested in the breeding and racing of fine horses, many who never wager, have backed the nation-wide movement for legalized gambling as a means of keeping the sport on a paying basis.

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It now appears that race tracks cannot survive with this self-seeking stimulus. In many states where the bars were let down against the gambling evil, race-track patronage has fallen off tremendously. The reason is obvious. Easy money attracts crime and racketeering. Crooked practices have soured race goers.

Legalized race-track gambling is comparatively a newcomer to New England. First New Hampshire, then Rhode Island, now Massachusetts, have let down the bars. The public gambled $24,000,000 in two meetings at Narragansett, ten times the amount of federal emergency relief allotments in the State. The volume of public wagers averaged more for every day of the races than the State's average monthly quota of approximately $300,000 in federal relief disbursements.

Millions of dollars have been raked out of the public's pocket in the short time that gambling has tarried in this region. Competition among rival tracks—social leeches that have attached themselves to the congested outskirts of low-paid industrial communities—may make the sledding very bare for betting backers after the first wild orgy of public gambling has rounded the track. And already New Hampshire and Rhode Island merchants and business interests are complaining about the new difficulty with collections and the huge sums squandered that should be used for necessities.

The honest horse breeder and the public race following in New England have yet to learn what conditions in other regions already reveal—that when greed and avarice storm up to the betting booths, horse racing as an honest sport gallops out of the track inclosure. Judging by the experience of other parts of the country, New England's gambling spree will be costly but brief.